DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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A Weekly Business Paper and Prices Current on Chemicals, Drugs, Colors, and Aromatics

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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 6, 1924

No. 6



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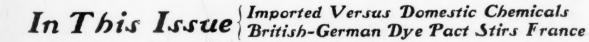
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VOLUME XIV

NUMBER 6

The Week in Brief

British-German agreement for monopoly of world dye markets is resented by French manufacturers. U. S. agents investigating reported pact.

English chemical prices dropped in 1923 on outside competition.

Davison Chemical Co. earned \$5.59 a share with help of Silica Gel stock.

Competition between imported and domestic chemicals for the consuming industries.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. earned \$13.94 a share. Dye sales increased owing to development of export

Increase of nineteen per cent in 1923 chemical exports, reported by the Chemical Division. Department of Commerce.

Markets

Benzene, toluene and solvent naphtha prices are higher following the recent advances in gasoline. Phenol continues scarce with prices holding up. Pyridine is easier owing to increased importations.

Industrial chemicals are in routine demand. A firmer tone is noted in prices with advances in tin and lead salts. A few imported chemicals are higher owing to small spot stocks and difficulty in obtaining ship-

Offive oil is in small supply abroad this year and prices have been advancing steadily. Linseed oil is firm for future delivery. Chinawood oil is easier.

Essential oils show decline in prices in January compared with December. Oil citronella is easier on spot and for shipment.

Fine chemicals are in fair demand with alcohol and formaldehyde showing great activity

Crude drugs advanced in price during January compared with December. Rourbon vanilla beans advanced sharply.



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New York, N.Y.

DRUG&CHEMICAL MARKETS

VOLUME XIV

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 6, 1924

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CHEMICAL EXPORTS INCREASING

The demand for American chemicals increased in 1923 over 1922 and was greater each month of the year until October when the upward curve of values turned downward. Shipments in October. November and December, however, showed an advance over the same months in 1922. In April, May and June the sales abroad were heavier than for any time in the last two years. The slight reaction in foreign trade is not serious and was due in part to cautious buying, immediate wants having been supplied, and in part to fluctuating exchanges in European countries which made it difficult to buy to advantage in the United States. On the year's business the increase in the value of chemical exports was 19 per cent, according to the Chemical Division, Department of Commerce.

Coal tar products recorded the biggest gain in the chemical groups, recording 62 per cent advance over sales for foreign account in 1922. This fact is encouraging in view of the struggle Germany is making to regain her former position in world markets for these products by agreements with Great Britain, France and Switzerland in order to reduce competition. The pact with England seems likely to close the markets of India, China and other Far East countries, but there is a fighting chance to get a share of the business, if American manufacturers will make sacrifices, as the Germans do in their efforts to regain world trade.

Explosives, fertilizers, perfumery, cosmetics, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations all show increased export sales throughout the year. The total value of chemicals and allied products exported in 1923 reached \$146,147,420 compared with \$122,928,312 in 1922, and when conditions in Europe become normal these figures will undoubtedly continue to expand from year to year as American products become better known.

CHANCE TO HELP BUSINESS

A favorable report on the Edge-Kelly bill now being considered by committees in the Senate and House at Washington means so much to every business house in the United States that immediate action is desirable. By writing to Representatives W. W. Griest, Nicholas Longworth and C. D. Page, and to Senators Thomas Sterling and Henry Cabot Lodge everyone interested in good mail service can aid in impressing Congress with the importance of the bill.

The Edge-Kelly measure provides for minimum pay of \$2,000 per annum for letter carriers and

postal clerks. They deserve the increase. Inadequate service means a monetary loss to business men. The postal facilities in large cities have been badly crippled by the loss of efficient men, who have found it necessary to find more lucrative employment, many of these men had been in the postal service for years and had become proficient in many lines of work. High-grade men are no longer attracted to postoffice positions which pay only \$26.92 per week minimum, after three years service, and \$34.61 maximum. An investigation by Postmaster Baker of Boston, disclosed the fact that the minimum amount per annum on which a postal employee with four in family can live in a normal healthy, self-respecting manner in the Boston postal district today is \$24.36.

Senator Walsh who has championed the cause of postal employees in Congress declares that the postal service will soon be self-sustaining at the rate at which the business is increasing. This means that the larger appropriation necessary for the extra allowance would soon be absorbed. Why not aid the movement by writing your views to the Senators and Representatives having charge of the Edge-Kelly bill designated as S. 1898 and H. R. 4123, pointing out how necessary an efficient postal service is to your business. The only way to make it efficient is to employ capable men, and they can be obtained only when the pay is attractive, or at least adequate.

THE PRICE OF PERMANGANATE

Heavy stocks of potassium permanganate, imported from Europe within the past few months have brought pressure on prices which appears somewhat out of proportion to the goods available. One lot in particular, approximating a hundred tons, was shipped in at New York about two months ago and is being held unsold. The goods are understood to have been shipped on consignment by the biggest maker in Germany who is apparently financially able to hold the goods indefinitely until he gets his price, said to be seventeen cents. In the meantime, distressed lots have forced the market for spot goods down to thirteen and a half cents.

To meet competition, the sole American maker of permanganate has cut his price to fourteen cents per pound, stating at the same time that he considered this figure excessively low based on cost of raw materials and labor. Prior to the war, potassium permanganate sold for about eight cents in New York. Today, with a fourteen cent market, manufacturing costs have about trebled, manganese dioxide is 250 per cent above pre-war, labor costs.

have doubled, potash prices are higher, and coal costs show a sharp advance, the American producer claims.

The attitude of the foreign shipper in holding for seventeen cents, and the statement of the American producer, which accompanied his price reduction, show the attitudes of big sellers. Were distress goods cleaned off the market, prices would undoubtedly rebound upward to the seventeen cent figure named for the imported lot, but probably not above this for some time to come, as the total consumption is estimated to be only between 150 and 200 tons per year in the United States. Maker and importer, alike, know that too high a price might mean only a further flood of foreign permanganate, and another demoralized market.

The case of potassium permanganate is one of many chemicals where doubt exists as to their selling ever again at pre-war levels. Labor, coal, materials, all are against the return to pre-war prices. Furthermore, low prices in a demoralized market are always temporary where they involve sales under cost of production, and are no guarantee in themselves that they will go lower. In time, costs average out, and the consumer pays the bill. Far better for the buyer, is a stable market at seventeen cents, rather than a price of seven cents to-day and twenty-seven to-morrow.

HOW FAR MAY TRADE ASSOCIATIONS GO?

Mere collection by a trade association and distribution among its members of current statistical trade information, in which the individual manufacturer's items of production, shipments, stocks, and prices on closed transactions are used in tabulating averages, but remain unidentified, do not constitute violation of the anti-trust laws, according to authoritative opinion expressed subsequent to publication of the new Hoover-Daugherty correspondence. Giving full weight to the Attorney General's statement, it is not probable that a court would uphold his Department on the showing merely that a trade association collects and distributes to its membership statistics that do not reveal the operations of any one particular member.

In the Supreme Court's opinion in the hardwood case the condemnation did not fall upon collection and dissemination of statistical trade information, but upon the practice of the hardwood association in using these figures to control production and prices, and such use of these statistics would probably have to be proved in any case prosecuted by the Department of Justice.

That an essential oil shipper should claim damages at the rate of \$800 per pound for a lost lot of an "essential oil" seems exorbitant on its face, according to a prominent authority in testifying before the Consolidated Classification Committee, last week, on proposed higher freight rates for essential oils. As far as he knew, this gentleman testified, no essential oil sells as high as \$800. Putting excessive values on freight shipments is a common practice in some trades. In the case of

essential oils, although it was brought out that the practice was not general, this over-valuation has brought a \$5 limit of value and higher rates. The gain of a few has become a loss to every essential oil consumer in the country.

Edouard Achelis, chairman of the Bremen Section of the German Colonial Society says that unconditional restoration of Germany's colonies is the price demanded by the German Colonial Society for a new remedy for the prevention of sleeping sickness. It might be well to make sure that the formula can be worked and that no essential ingredient is missing before the colonies are returned. Sam Bernard had a conundrum in which he introduced a dog, which had no bearing on the answer, but as he said "made the conundrum harder." Some of the German dye patents filed at Washington were built the same way—something was introduced to make them harder to work.

Many Men: Many Minds

Can it be said that Congress by this time has all its work bloced out?—Wall Street Journal.

Frank A. Vanderlip says employment figures rather than corporation profits are the measure of prosperity. On this basis the country is now enjoying prosperity and the outlook assures its continuance. The year 1924, he says, holds high promise for industry, and the abundance of money in this country would justify a reduction of about 1 per cent in present money rates.

Edward E. Bartlett, Jr., president of the New York Cotton Exchange, says of the boll weevil menace: "The boll weevil can be conquered. It is simply a question of education of the cotton farmer and providing means to finance a campaign on a large scale under a leadership that will direct the fight aggressively and effectively. A generous appropriation by the Government for this purpose will result in saving the American public millions of dollars annually and will preserve America's supremacy as the leading cotton-growing nation of the world."



The New York Times

Imported Versus Domestic Chemicals

Which Do the Consuming Industries Prefer and Why?

POR FIVE years past, most imported chemicals have sold at lower prices than the same products from American manufacturers. With a few scattered exceptions, foreign goods have consistently undersold the domestic. Perhaps American manufacturers do not sell as much as they would if the foreign competition were absent, and in some cases they are forced to sell at prices where there is no profit, but, all in all, the cheaper prices for imported materials do not seem to be putting them out of business.

What induces a chemical consumer to pay higher prices for domestic materials in a keenly competitive market? How much difference in price will the consumer overlook in considering other things? There are a dozen answers to each of these questions and a dozen viewpoints on each answer. Without casting the slightest shadow on the quality of standard brands of imported chemicals,—this is the natural inference when a buyer is willing to pay a higher price to get other goods—the preference which a number of consumers show for domestic made products can be explained.

Manufacturers in Europe are a long way off. Consumers in the United States do not know them as they do the American producers. Although some foreign brands are as well known as the leading domestic brands, the bulk of imported chemicals are merely chemicals to the buyer. Dozens of domestic brands are known by the name of the maker. So-and-so's saccharin, this company's carbon tetrachloride, the other firm's cyanides, and others in the same way, have a reputation attached to the brand which in the minds of buyers represents assurance of good quality. This is not so true of imported goods. The fact that most imported products, for the past five years and at the present time, have not the individual identity of the American goods, gives the consumer greater confidence in domestic products. Although the quality of the foreign material may be just as high as the domestic, some buyers are willing to pay a slight premium. It is a form of mental insurance.

The questions of delivery time and certainty also favor the American producer. Big consumers must be sure that they will receive the goods and receive them on time. With present conditions in Europe, and the state of affairs which has ruled for the past few years, deliveries are not always certain. While most of the older established importers carry sufficient stocks in America to smooth over a period of non-delivery from abroad, at the same time, chemical buyers who have been seriously embarrassed by non-delivery in the past, frequently hesitate to take chances on the future. Deliveries for the needs of big industrial operations are imperative, and, as many buyers have expressed the belief that anything is liable to happen in Europe under present conditions, they evidently prefer to place long term contracts with American makers at slightly higher prices. For spot goods, particularly in and near the Metropolitan district, imported chemicals, more frequently get the call on quick shipment and price.

To infer that all imported chemicals are open to suspicion as to quality and that all importers have difficulty with deliveries, is decidedly wrong. Many buyers have as much confidence when placing their business

COMPARATIVE PRICES

The following price quotations illustrate the comparative difference between figures for imported and domestic chemicals throughout the whole list with few exceptions:

| Chemical | | American | Imported |
|----------------------|------|----------|----------|
| Acid Citric | lb. | .48 | .471/2 |
| Acid Oxalic | 1b. | .111/2 | .111/4 |
| Acid Tartaric | 1b. | .30 | .27 |
| Alum, potash, c/l | cwt. | 4.25 | 2.90 |
| Calcium Chloride | ton | 24.50 | 17.00 |
| Cream Tartar | 1b. | .23 | .22 |
| Epsom Salt, Tech. | cwt. | 1.80 | 1.15 |
| Glaubers Salt, Tech. | cwt. | 1.15 | .90 |
| Magnesium Chloride | ton | 34.00 | 26.00 |
| Potass. Bromide | 1b. | .26 | .16 |
| Potass. Chlorate | 1b. | .081/2 | .071/2 |
| Potass. Permanganate | 1b. | .14 | .131/2 |
| Sal Ammoniac, wht. | 1b. | .071/2 | .061/2 |
| Sodium Prussiate | 1b. | .121/2 | .111/2 |
| Sodium Sulfide, 60% | lb. | .041/2 | .033/4 |

with reputable importers as they have with American manufacturers. No group of chemical manufacturers is infallible whether they be German, Swiss, Norwegian, or American, and all, at some time or other, run into difficulties. The geographical location of American producers is perhaps their outstanding advantage, offsetting high labor costs in the United States. Eliminating the quality issue, they are manufacturing in the heart of the district in which they sell their goods.

Although the chemicals of the old, well-known, European manufacturers are of the best quality, nevertheless shipments which have found their way into the hands of American consumers during the past few years from numerous obscure shippers abroad, have been frequently of questionable quality. Buyers of unbranded goods at low prices have been the victims in many cases. Goods of unknown origin abroad, shipped by speculative traders to in-and-outers in the United States, have been offered here with little to recommend them outside of a low price. To buy them at even fifty per cent under the market has proved an expensive purchase for consumers. The disastrous results in their use have frequently built up prejudice against all imported chemicals, even against the standard brands of recognized quality. Whether the American chemical industry knows it or not, shipments of low grade chemicals from fly-by-night sources abroad have done more to emphasize the improved quality of American products than any other factor during the past five years.

Whether or not foreign manufacturers of standard chemicals have felt the effects of this condition in the United States, or whether their sales agents have noticed any sales resistance as a consequence, is difficult to determine. Very probably, reduced sales here, if a reduction has been apparent, are laid wholly by makers and agents to the Fordney Tariff. Intelligent consumers, who have been buying standard brands of

imported goods for some time, and as the result of a flyer in a cheap lot of nondescript goods, have been taught an expensive lesson, are not likely to blind themselves to the real facts. Nevertheless, there is no gainsaying that the poor quality of a few imports has tended to reflect on all imports, and that some buyers refuse to analyze the situation in the light of this fact. The result has been a trend toward American makers.

If chemical consumers demand any one thing, it is uniformity. That quantities and processes in consuming plants may be standardized, means that every shipment of any particular chemical must be the same as others which have preceded it. Uniformity is even more important that high test or fine quality, for without sameness, consumers must calculate new quantities to use in each batch for every shipment received. Imported chemicals have varied in quality from the best, down to the worst. One shipment to a mill might be of standard make while the next from an obscure foreign source, might test differently from its predecessor and give difficulty, Some buyers have had the experience of securing a series of shipments of a standard imported chemical, only to find that stocks of this particular brand were not available for immediate shipment when the next lot was required. Of course, this last condition will undoubtedly improve as things in Europe gradually are straightened out. The fact remains, however, that a buyer, once placed in a difficult situation as the result of purchasing a certain product is slow to return to the same source.

The premium in price, which American-made goods can command over foreign, varies in different groups. Some foreign products are preferred by users even at higher prices, particularly in aromatics and alkaloids. In the general group of industrial chemicals, which are of large bulk, only a slight price difference is usually noted. Sometimes prices are on an even competitive Where American prices are too far above the imported, buyers show a tendency to purchase from in:porters and turn only to domestic makers when prices are re-adjusted or stocks of foreign material are unavailable. Where consumers want to know their price over a period of a year in advance, for example, in determining costs of their finished materials, they are usually willing to contract with an American maker and pay a slight premium for this assurance. In the majority of medicinal chemicals, domestic brands seem to command the market in a broad way. Standard imported medicinals, as a rule, usually sell on a parity with the domestic. Although no two buyers are alike, many seem willing to pay only a slight premium for domestic goods. When this premium becomes too great a marked trend away from American products has always been apparent.

Another big factor in the minds of buyers willing to pay more for American goods, has been the packing. Particularly in heavy chemicals, though also in many fine chemicals, imported goods too often come here in mammoth casks, freak packages, mixed packages in one shipment, and in other inconvenient forms. As compared with standard American packing which practically all manufacturers have adopted, the foreign packages cause difficult handling in consuming plants. Breakage and loss in shipments of imported chemicals by freight in the United States have also been in greater proportion.

Quality, uniformity, delivery, price,—positive assurance of all these determines the buyer. He can get them all in American-made goods and in foreign-made goods. Neither Europe nor America has a mortgage on them One general rule, however, through which no buyer

of chemicals can lose, is to purchase only standard, recognized, and well-known brands, be they imported or domestic, and to purchase only from reputable and recognized houses, be they importers or manufacturers.

DYE AND TANSTUFFS PROSPECTS BRIGHTENING IN NEW ENGLAND

Many Changes in Chemical Sales Staffs Result in Keener Competition—Opening of Fall Woolen Lines Expected to End Dull Period—Tannery Outlook—Retail Trades More Active

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Boston, Feb. 6—Bitter sales competition for the limited business has given New England buyers of most industrial chemicals and colors a market distinctly to their own advantage during the past six months. They have been courted with all sorts of concessions from all sorts of sellers, but the bottom of this stagnant market is reached, according to the trade here, and forehanded buyers are getting in orders over against the future. This is more protection against supply than price.

One reflection of the six months of slow sales was the many changes in staffs of chemical and dye companies which took place the first of the year. These changes—affecting such well known firms as Atteaux, National Aniline, Innis Speiden, Klipstein, du Pont, and Metz—have resulted in a lot of new brooms which have been sweeping the sales routes clean, intensifying the hunt for orders.

During the winter there has been a marked falling off in imports at Boston—notably Glauber's salt and sodium sulfide. Buyers are becoming very wary of imported materials, whose quality, in many cases, has been a disappointment, and the importers have found the business unprofitable. The Boston agent of an American maker of sulfide, whose output is limited, reports he has sold up 85 per cent and could have disposed of more material. Dyes and sizes have been, and still are, quiet; but the total volume of business, placed usually in rush orders for immediate delivery, is not bad. Prices are, however, so low that the sellers complain bitterly, while buyers are always bargain-hunting. Alcohol and methanol are both in active demand for anti-freeze mixtures, and there is a fair steady business from the paper mills.

The woolen industry has been very quiet and the cotton industry dormant. Woolens are expected to look up, however, especially if a few more cold days help move winter clothing off retailer's shelves. Stocks of heavy woolens in factor's and cutter's hands are known to be very low, but their buying for next Fall will be naturally affected adversely provided retailers have a big carry-over. This sums up also, the situation in the shoe and rubber shoe trades. Tanners have, moreover, been facing a lot of competition from cheap imported leathers, but the opening up of two tanneries in Salem and one in Winchester last week are cause for optimism.

Slow business in industrial chemicals, gradually quickening, till fall will see trade hereabouts going at full blast, sums up the consensus of opinion in Boston chemical and dye circles.

O. L. Biebinger, secretary of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., is visiting the New York office of the company.

Diamond Match Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 29.

Big Increase in 1923 Chemical Exports

Aggregate Value \$146,147,420 Compared With \$122,928,312 in 1922—Until October, 1923, the Curve Was Mainly Upward, but Since Then It Has Been Downward—Coal-Tar Products Still Gaining—Losses and Gains in Heavy Chemicals—Favorable Reports on Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations—Heavier Shipments of Fertilizers—Eight Per Cent Increase in Exports of Perfumery and Allied Products

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6—From a study of the preliminary figures showing the United States export trade in chemicals and allied products for the year 1923 in comparison with 1922, it is observed that the indications of a year ago for the steady forward growth of the trade have been substantiated as the aggregate value increased 19 per cent from \$122,928,312 in 1922 to \$146,147,420 in 1923, according to the Chemical Division of the Department of Commerce. Beginning with September 1922, and continuing until October, 1923, the curve for the most part has been upwards; but since October, the line has been downward. Except for December, 1923, each month, however, has shown a decided advance from the corresponding month of the previous year.

Looking at the figures by quarterly periods as given below, it is evident that the second quarter of 1923 represented the biggest shipments of the past two years.

Exports of chemicals and allied products from the United States by quarters for the years 1922 and 1923:

| Period | 1922 | 1923 |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| January-March | \$29,435,707 | \$34,368,312 |
| April-June | | 40,756,710 |
| July-September | 30,066,238 | 38,525,690 |
| October-December | 31,060,551 | 32,853,903 |

These figures will not agree in total with those given above in the text inasmuch as they have been made up from the preliminary figures as published from month to month whereas the other figures have been corrected up to and including November, 1923.

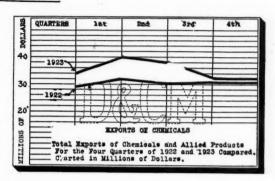
Coal-Tar Products Still Gaining

The coal-tar products group which advanced 62 per cent in value from \$7,621,808 in 1922, to \$12,331,661 in 1923, recorded the largest gain of the commodity groups embraced by the term "chemicals and allied products". More than double the quantity of coal-tar crudes (\$5,-642,411) were shipped abroad in 1923 than in 1922, while intermediates improved 40 per cent from \$274,380 in 1922 to \$382,858 in 1923, and finished coal-tar products 3 per cent from \$4,615,569 to \$6,306,39. An increase of 40 per cent was made in exports of coal-tar colors, dyes, and stains in 1923, when 17,924,536 pounds, valued at \$5,565,371 were exported. On the other hand medicinals fell 27 per cent in value from \$224,546 (554,166 pounds) to \$164,160 (237,975 pounds), and photographic chemicals 7 per cent from \$103,853 (248,119 pounds) to \$96,317 (214,160 pounds).

One third less in value of a total of \$586,870 worth of vegetable dye extracts were shipped to foreign countries in 1923 than in 1922. The exports of logwood extracts, the most important item of this class of goods, fell 70 per cent in value from \$448,713 (2,626,103 pounds) to \$264,207 (1,954,098 pounds).

Losses and Gains in Industrial Chemicals

The industrial chemicals which showed gains in 1923 were: Wood and denatured alcohol, ammonia and am-



monium compounds, baking powder, acetate of lime, aluminum sulfate, dextrine, formaldehyde, and washing powder; while those which showed losses were: Calcium carbide, bleaching powder, copper sulfate, potash bichromate, potash chlorate, and all other potassium compounds, acids, and all other industrial chemicals. Sales of sodas and sodium compounds recorded loss in value, but an appreciable gain in quantity. Although the 1923 value of acetate of lime shipments exceeded the 1922 value, the 1923 quantity was less than the 1922 quantity. It is not surprising that the foreign demand for some of these chemicals should have fallen off.

The following table shows the exports of these chemicals for the year 1923 compared with the year 1922:

Exports of industrial chemicals for 1922 and 1923:

| | 1 | 922 | 19 | 23 |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| | Quantity | Value Dollars | Quantity | Value |
| Acetic acid | 5,079,880 | 367,365 | 763,850 | 94,025 |
| Sulfuric acid | 12,470,389 | 201,267 | 8,243,767 | 169,161 |
| Boric acid | 1,560,896 | 189,581 | 891.670 | 104,912 |
| Other acids and | 1,500,000 | 100,001 | 001,000 | 104,712 |
| anhydrides | 10,393,865 | 689,300 | 10,671,802 | 667.836 |
| Wood and denatured | Gallons | 000 1000 | Gallons | 001,000 |
| alcohol | 1,270,314 | 922,700 | 1,207,023 | 1,275,284 |
| Other alcohol* | 2,090,666 | 497,955 | 404,837 | 170,155 |
| Ammonia and am- | Pounds | 21,000 | Pounds | 2,0,200 |
| monium compounds | 7,247,480 | 990,111 | 11,343,804 | 1,202,976 |
| Aluminum sulfate | 26,450,657 | 388,447 | 35,490,560 | 504,292 |
| Baking powder | 3,428,395 | 1,515,735 | 4,155,725 | 1,762,476 |
| Acetate of lime | 27,595,999 | 591,560 | 21,951,287 | 806,857 |
| Calcium carbide | 12,835,916 | 633,297 | 8,244,408 | 384,166 |
| Bleaching powder | 41,069,143 | 679,769 | 28,828,428 | 525,436 |
| Copper sulfate | 5,250,556 | 256,432 | 2,290,206 | 130,879 |
| Dextrine | 16,241,674 | 536,027 | 16,206,340 | 626,486 |
| Formaldehyde | 1,940,576 | 209,386 | 3,336,983 | 429,546 |
| Glycerin | 2,870,483 | 425,891 | 1,767,407 | 318,765 |
| Potash | _,,,,,,,, | , | -, -, - | |
| bichromate of | 4,430,208 | 432,552 | 3,262,760 | 295,751 |
| chlorate of | 562,986 | 51,066 | 200,178 | 21,995 |
| | 7,483,175 | 296,378 | 4,532,485 | 188,091 |
| Other Washing powder | 3,425,471 | 201,832 | 5,732,091 | 307,900 |
| 0 . | 3,463,471 | 2871,000 | 5,700,051 | 001,100 |
| Sodas and sodium | | 40 000 010 | 400 000 000 | 9,927,921 |
| compounds | 349,233,839 | 10,329,853 | 400,237,886 | 475,675 |
| Cyanide | 1,248,294 | 235,224 | 5,005,952 | 1,606,054 |
| Borax | 17,650,571 | 875,101 | 40,498,964 | 729,870 |
| Soda ash | 29,627,574 | 678,983 | 29,023,704 | 316,543 |
| Silicate | 29,129,925 | 302,161 | 33,103,433 12,224,131 | 179,006 |
| Sal soda | 11,463,418 | 186,284 | | 3,837,403 |
| Caustic soda | 146,739,406 | 5,271,528 | 114,683,728 | 387,861 |
| Bicarbonate | 15,856,217 | 341,459 | 16,934,348 | 00/,001 |
| Other sodium com- | 02 710 424 | 0.490.119 | 148,763,626 | 2,407,509 |
| pounds | 97,518,434 | 2,439,113 | 140,700,020 | w, 407,000 |
| All other industrial | | | WD 400 050 | W 100 004 |
| chemicals | 78,851,317 | 7,528,384 | 79,438,052 | 7,120,204 |
| *Figures are proof | gallons. | | | |

Heavier Shipments of Fertiliers

Foreign sales of fertilizers and fertilizer materials continued the expansion begun in 1922 throughout the year 1923, until a gain of 24 per cent or a total of \$20,557,992 (1,096,612 tons) in 1923 was reached. A slight decrease in the price of phosphate rock characterized

the trade in that commodity during 1923, when 827,551 tons valued at \$5,772,171 were sent to foreign countries. More sulfate of ammonia, superphosphates and prepared fertilizer mixtures left this country for other countries in 1923 than in 1922, 150,544 tons valued at \$10,874,627 of the first named, 42,156 tons, valued at \$541,460, of the second, and 17,997 tons, valued at \$832,948 of the last named were exported.

The demand for explosives, although having recorded such a large advance throughout the year 1922 over 1921, nevertheless surpassed the 1922 figure by 4 per cent, the total shipments for the year having been \$3,-535,705 (21,407,708 pounds). The sales of dynamite which accounted for nearly three-quarters of this group continued on the upswing throughout 1923, until a total value of \$2,483,562 (16,983,676 pounds) were sent abroad. Heavier shipments of smokeless powder and of other gunpowder were made in 1923 than in 1922.

The exports of matches rose 3 per cent from \$217,821 in 1922 to \$224,838 in 1923.

Trade in Pharmaceutical Preparations

After the rather large increase made in the exports of perfumery, cosmetics and other toilet preparations, it is not surprising that not more than an 8 per cent advance in 1923 compared with 1922 was made, figures for which were \$6,878,683. Higher prices in the foreign sales of perfumery and toilet waters, and of dentifrices, were the outstanding features of the trade in commodities of this kind.

Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations improved 14 per cent from a total valuation of \$14,194,838 in 1922 to \$16,176,748, in 1923, and crude drugs, herbs, roots, etc., 10 per cent from \$3,213,629 (4,122,634 pounds) to \$3,543,222 (6,109,918 pounds). Although the value of quinine sulfate was short the 1922 figure, the quantity was in excess. A reduction was made in the exports of ginseng while an advance was made in the shipments of other crude drugs.

Although the value of the total shipments of essential oils represented an increase of 15 per cent, the quantity fell 36 per cent.

The table given below shows the trade in the com-

| modifies covered b | y these | groups. | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| E | xports for 1 | 922 and 1923 | | |
| | 1 | 1922 | 19 | 23 |
| Perfumery and toilet | Quantity Pounds | Value Dollars | Quantity Pounds | Value Dollars |
| waters | 726,489 | 504,167 | 655,750 | 562,385 |
| Talcum and other | | | , | |
| toilet powders Creams, rouges, and | 3,642,604 | 1,397,542 | 3,814,379 | 1,671,588 |
| other cosmetics | 2,071,263 | 966,133 | 2.148.663 | 1,093,747 |
| Dentifrices Other toilet prepara- | 4,026,935 | 2,403,497 | 2,983,088 | 2,439,427 |
| tions | 1,847,684 Ounces | 1,038,528 | 1,849,415 Ounges | 1,111,536 |
| Quinine sulfate and other salts of cin- | | | | |
| chona | 855,181 Cu. cent. | 219,534 | 892,328 Cu. cent. | 165,736 |
| Antitoxins, serums | | | | |
| and vaccines | Pounds | 399,617 | 11,151,218 Pounds | 418,711 |
| Other medicinal and pharmaceutical pre- | | | | |
| parations | 30,249,353 | 13,575,687 | 34,583,318 | 15,591,301 |
| Peppermint oil | 128,606 | 298,743 | 123,212 | 366,273 |
| oils | 1,056,497 | 585,072 | 637,705 | 645,754 |
| Ginseng | 202,722 | 2,334,993 | 148,385 | 2,245,258 |
| All other crude drugs | 3,919,912 | 878,635 | 5,901,533 | 1,297,964 |
| | | | | |

Palmer Match Co., Akron, O., after two years of building, announces that it expects to begin production of matches on a commercial basis within two months. The Palmer Company was organized a few years ago by former officials of Diamond Match Co. and is one of the few that did not join the combine formed by a number of small match producers last Spring.

Trade Notes and Personals

The testing laboratories of Seaside Oil Co., Summerland, Cal., together with all equipment and valuable chemical records, were destroyed by fire on Jan. 23.

Robert D. Starr has resigned as buyer for the By-Products Dep't., American Agricultural Chemical Co., Boston, to join the staff of Paul L. O'Sullivan, wool dealers.

L. B. Fortner Co., Boston and Philadelphia, announces that Charles C. Young has become associated with them. Mr. Young was formerly manager of Bayer Co. at Boston and National Aniline & Chemical Co. at Providence.

Prices are now averaging 153.4 per cent of the prewar level, according to Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University. The purchasing power of the dollar is 65.2 pre-war cents against 66.1 cents for the month of January.

Eastman Kodak Co. will present its case before the Federal Trade Commission on March 5. The Commission alleges that the Company has practiced unfair means to monopolize the manufacture and sale of films in the United States.

The House Military Committee has voted to report out Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals as embodied in the McKenzie bill and the Madden amendment, providing for duplication of the Gorgas plant, which was sold to the Alabama Power Company.

Arkansas Lime Co., Ruddells, Ark., has reorganized, changing the corporate name to Batesville White Lime Co. and increasing its capitalization to \$300,000. The new company expects to install three kilns and a hydrating plant and will develop 256 acres of land.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. has filed a brief in the Federal courts in New York requesting a review of the recent order of the Federal Trade Commission prohibiting the use of quantity discount system to certain classes of grocers, and denying the charges against them.

The Board of Governors of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association of the U. S., representing the manufacturers of dyestuffs, medicinals, aromatics, phenol resins, and related chemical products, has adopted a resolution expressing approval of the plan of tax reduction suggested by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Jan. 19 totaled 895,276 cars, the largest number of cars ever loaded in any one week in any January on record. Compared with the corresponding week of last year, which was the highest mark ever reached for a similar week, the loadings advanced 30,979 cars, and were also an increase of 23,011 cars over the previous week this year.

Western Ink Corp., recently organized at a capitalization of \$750,000, has purchased the ink plant of William H. Ray Co. in Brooklyn and secured the services of W. H. Wilde, present manager of the plant as its superintendent. The company expects to have a large plant in Denver in operation by the early Spring. This will be the only ink factory between Chicago and the Pacific Coast, according to an announcement made by the company.

British-German Dye Pact Stirs France

Manufacturers Say the Agreement Will Shut France
Out of World Markets—Attempt of French Firms to
Sell German Colors in England Resented by British
Makers—British Papers Discuss Terms of Dye Agreement and the French Offers of Ruhr Stocks—Prices
Out of Proportion to Cost of Production, Says One
Critic—United States Agents Begin Investigation of
British-German Arrangement

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Feb. 6.—Sir William Alexander, who gave out a statement concerning the British-German dye agreement to divide certain foreign and colonial markets to avoid competition, has aroused heated discussion in dye and chemical circles in England, and created resentment in France among dye manufacturers who say the agreement will prevent the French chemical industry from obtaining a foothold in world markets. Details of the British-German arrangement seem to be known by the "Manchester Guardian," which says:

The British Dyestuffs Corporation will monopolize the home market and a percentage of the foreign and colonial

markets.

The British will be permitted to draw necessary technical personnel and information from the Interessen Gemeinschaft, and in return the German interests are to receive half of the British Dyestuffs Corporation's profits.

The British Dyestuffs Corp. is expected to offer home consumers a guarantee not to sell imported German dyes at a higher price than quoted abroad, but not to guarantee prices of British-made dyestuffs. Reparation deliveries under this agreement are to cease.

The provisional agreement is said to fit into the existing dyestuffs act without further legislation.

Ratification, however, depends upon the vote of two Government representatives on the British Dyestuffs Corp. board, who have limited veto power.

The attitude of the new president of the Labor Board

of Trade, Sidney Webb, is not disclosed.

The Chemical and Dyestuffs Traders' Association urges a full discussion of the proposal by the public as well as by Parliament, as the British Dyestuffs Corp.'s action affects users and independent makers.

American Government officials are stated to be conducting an investigation into the details of the reported Anglo-German dye combine, but difficulty is being experienced in ascertaining the details of the plan.

The resentment felt in France is in part due to the sharp criticism by British dye makers of the attempt of French firms to sell large quantities of German dyes in England, apparently part of the stocks seized in the Ruhr. The prices are said to be out of proportion to the costs of production. Commenting on the situation the London "Chemical Age" says:

As an example of this traffic we have before us now a communication received this week from a French color firm, accompanied by a detailed list of stocks of no fewer than 893 kinds of German dyestuffs, described as either Meister Lucius or Badische standard colors or more generally as German standard colors. Fortunately, owing to the existence of the Dyestuffs Act, it is one thing for our French friends to offer these cheap German dyestuffs for sale in this country and quite another for the buyer to obtain a license to import.

This unrestricted French "dumping" of German dyestuffs at non-economic prices, if it were to be permitted, would penalize three distinct British interests. First, and most important, it would tend to undermine the British dyestuff-manufacturing industry, on which so much money, research, and effort have been expended in order to secure for this country independence of foreign supplies. Secondly, the bona fide British importing house

which carries on the legitimate business of representing German and other foreign firms and is able to supply such German colors as are still required would suffer too. It is possible that yet another sufferer would be the user, for the quality of dyestuffs in their passage through many hands has sometimes been found to deteriorate appreciably.

The Dyestuffs Act now makes it impossible for the home market to be flooded and the home industry undermined by promiscuous importation of this sort, and the Dyestuffs Licensing Committee, in granting licenses for the importation of German colors, may be trusted to restrict such licenses as far as possible to responsible British firms who are able to secure such German colors as this country still requires direct from the German producers, with the producing firms' own guarantee of the standard of purity and concentration.

The British Chemical and Dyestuffs Association and the British Association of Chemical Manufacturers are both strongly opposed to the Anglo-German combine and are determined to leaving nothing undone to prevent its successful consummation. A protest meeting was held at Manchester under their auspices at which speeches strongly denouncing the project were delivered by leading figures in the chemical and allied industries. A joint deputation was appointed to interview the president of the Board of Trade with a view to having Government action taken to prevent furthering of the merger scheme. The attitude of the organizations, as expressed in a resolution unanimously adopted at the meeting, is that the consolidation on the lines proposed, or similar ones, would establish a monopoly in the importation and distribution of dyestuffs in Great Britain and the Colonies and that such would constitute a grave menace to the national interest.

It is reported that a director of the Bayer Co., the largest concern in the German dye cartel, is to leave for the United States as soon as he returns to Germany from Russia. It is said that his visit is for the purpose of gathering information preliminary to fixing new

prices

GERMANY MAY GET WORLD DYE MARKETS

India, China and Far East Probably Lost to American Manufacturers

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Chemical Division of the Department of Commerce is keeping in touch with developments in connection with the reported British-German dye agreement, but no official statement has been received from England or Germany. A cable says:

"Anglo-German dye agreement can not be confirmed in Paris. Sir William Alexander states that the announcements in the press are premature. It is reported in Paris that the agreement will cover prices in export markets, the division of the British Colonial market, division of British Dyestuff Corp. profits, exchange in German personnel and information."

News from Berlin is to the effect that officials of the German Dye Cartel refuse to give details of the agreement. It was said that negotiations had not been definitely consummated, and that the report in the "Manchester Guardian" was premature, as the full details of the agreement had not been worked out. It was admitted that an announcement was expected at an early date of the formation of a German-British dyestuffs corporation, which would be in a position to dominate the markets of the world.

Germany already has France bound in a similar arrangement, indirectly controls the Italian industry, and the industry in Switzerland largely is dependent upon

(Continued on Page 407)

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DAVISON CHEMICAL CO. REPORTS \$5.59 PER SHARE EARNED AFTER DEDUCTIONS

Trading in Shares of Silica Gel Corp. Turned Loss in 1922 into Gross Profits of \$2,081,810, Including Manufacturing Operations, in 1923—Foreign Contracts for Use of Silica Gel Explained by President Miller

By the sale of 79,950 shares of Silica Gel Corp. stock Davison Chemical Co. and its subsidiaries were able to show in the consolidated report for the year ended Dec. 31, a gross operating profit of \$2,081,810, contrasted with \$240,421 in the preceding year. The company's actual gross profits on manufacturing and trading operations amounted to \$15,279, but because of the investment of \$21,795 in 294,000 shares of Silica Gel the figure was increased. Deducting \$197,357 for expenses from the total gross there was a net profit of \$1,884,453, against \$49,001 in 1922.

After providing for interest, reserves for depreciation and Federal taxes amounting to \$858,120 there was a surplus of \$1,223,591, equivalent to \$5.59 a share earned on the 218,700 outstanding shares of no par value. In 1922 the company reported a deficit of \$502,532.

As of Dec. 31, there was a profit and loss surplus of \$2,421,651 against \$1,198,060, on Dec. 31, 1922. The balance sheet also showed that capital surplus was increased to \$9,026.338 from \$4,423,772, due to the addition of \$4,602,561 difference between the cost and market value of \$25 per share on 184,650 shares of Silica Gel Corp. stock. On the credit side of the statement there appeared a new item of \$1,998,750 due from underwriters, the proceeds of a sale of voting trust certificates representing 79,950 shares of Silica Gel stock sold Dec. 31, 1923.

C. W. Miller, president of Davison Chemical Co., says to stockholders in part:

"During 1923 a number of leading oil, benzol and other concerns have had their technical and operating heads visit our plant and laboratories. The British Benzol Association, which includes in its membership 90 per cent of benzol producers in England, investigated and has decided to adopt process in their coke ovens and gas works. Erection of several plants will start promptly. We are also erecting oil refineries under license agreements in England for Medway Oil Storage & Refining Co. and in India for British Burmah Petroleum Co., and negotiations for plants with other foreign companies are pending.

"A group of British industrialists has offered to invest £300,000 in a Silica Gel subsidiary which is to have exclusive silica gel rights exclusive of oil refining and talcum powder.

"We have installed for National Zinc Separating Co. in Wisconsin a sulfuric contact mass, which is a complete success. We have also erected a number of oxygen dehydration plants, which worked perfectly and have gone into other lines in a small way."

The Ludlum Steel Co. reports for 1923 gross earnings of \$3,417,259, against \$2,511,213 in the previous year. After allowing for all expenses, charges and depreciation, including reserves for taxes, there was reported net income of \$487,000, which was equal to more than \$4 a share on the common stock outstanding. In 1922 the company reported net income of \$256,264.

The International Salt Co. reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31, a net loss of \$88,663 after all expenses and fixed charges against net income of \$328,562 in the September quarter and against net income of \$161,082 in the last quarter of 1922.

TEXAS GULF SULPHUR EARNINGS LARGER

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.'s report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, shows net income of \$4,737,029 after expenses and federal taxes, equivalent to \$7.45 a share (par \$10) outstanding 635,000 shares of capital stock. This compares with \$3,853,162, or \$6.06 a share in 1922. Income account for year 1923 compares as follows:

1923

| Gross income | \$10,746,160 | \$9,074,876 | \$5,882,211 |
|---|---|--------------------------|--|
| Exp., fed. taxes, etc | 6,009,140 | 5,221,714 | 3,932,837 |
| Net income | \$4,737,020 | \$3,853,162 | \$1,949,374 |
| Dividends | 3,968,750 | 3,175,000 | 635,000 |
| Surplus Previous surplus | \$768,270 | \$678,162 | \$1,314,374 |
| | 6,287,497 | 5,609,334 | 4,294,960 |
| Balance sheet of Texas (| | \$6,287,496 Co. as of | \$5,609,334 December 31, |
| | ASSETS 1923 | 1922 | 1921 |
| Land and development Plant and equipment Mat sup & sulphur inv. Cash Securities Accts. rec. Notes & accept rec. Miscel rec & advances Deferred assets | \$2,506,302 | \$2,460,575 | \$2,402,724 |
| | 5,143,247 | 5,009,506 | 4,729,565 |
| | 4,818,936 | 4,604,217 | 4,583,177 |
| | 3,575,927 | 2,082,031 | 1,575,624 |
| | 27,359 | 26,809 | 5,700 |
| | 1,386,298 | 1,837,058 | 1,079,959 |
| | 134,933 | 85,551 | 107,946 |
| | 173,954 | 63,016 | 21,726 |
| | 22,555 | 18,290 | 24,580 |
| Total | \$17,789,511 | \$16,187,053 | \$14,531,001 |
| LI | ABILITIES | | |
| *Capital stock Accts. payable, etc. Res. for dep. & fed. tax Surp., inc. res. for depl Total | \$6,350,000 | \$6,350,000 | \$6,350,000 |
| | 225,887 | 359,132 | 172,720 |
| | 4,157,856 | 3,190,424 | 2,398,947 |
| | 7,055,768 | 6,287,497 | 5,609,334 |
| | \$17,789,511 | \$16,187,053 | \$14,531,001 |
| | Exp., fed. taxes, etc Net income Dividends Surplus Previous surplus P & L surplus Balance sheet of Texas (1923, comparea as follows: Land and development Plant and equipment Mat sup & sulphur inv Cash Securities Accts. rec. Notes & accept rec Miscel rec & advances. Deferred assets Total *Capital stock Accts. payable, etc. Res. for dep. & fed. tax. Surp., inc. res. for depl | Net income | Exp., fed. taxes, etc. 6,009,140 5,221,714 Net income \$4,737,020 \$3,833,162 Dividends 3,968,750 \$3,75,000 Surplus \$768,270 \$678,162 Previous surplus 6,287,497 5,609,334 P & L. surplus \$7,055,767 \$6,237,495 Balance sheet of Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. as of 1923, compared as follows: 1923 Land and development \$2,506,302 \$2,460,575 Plant and equipment 5,143,247 5,009,366 Mat sup & sulphur inv 4,818,936 4,604,217 Cash 27,359 2,083,091 Securities 27,359 2,083,081 Acets. rec. 13,866,398 1,837,038 Notes & accept rec. 134,934 85,551 Miscel rec & advances 173,954 63,016 Deferred assets 22,555 18,200 Total \$17,875,511 \$16,187,053 LIABILITIES *Capital stock \$6,350,000 \$6,350,000 Acets. payable, etc. <td< td=""></td<> |

U. S. FOOD PRODUCTS CO. REORGANIZED

The reorganization plan of the United States Food Products Corp. has been completed and provides for a new company with these authorized securities: \$3,200,000 six-year convertible 7 per cent gold notes; 110,000 shares of preferred stock with preferential dividends of \$7 per share per annum; 200,000 shares of common stock without par value. The notes of the new company are to be offered to stockholders of the United States Food Products Corp. at par and accrued interest on the basis of \$100 of notes for each ten shares of stock.

Holders of Distillers Securities Corp. 5 per cent bonds and holders of the 7 per cent secured gold notes will receive at the rate of ten shares of the preferred stock for each \$1,000 of bonds or notes. In addition the bond-holders will receive seven shares of common stock for each \$1,000 of bonds and the holders of the 7 per cent secured gold notes will receive 2:55 shares of common stock for each \$1,000 of notes. Seton Porter, of Sanderson & Porter, who have supervised the management of the properties, will become president.

ASK NATIONAL DRUG STORES RECEIVER

A suit for a receiver for National Drug Stores Corp. was filed in the County Clerk's office, New York, on Monday, Feb. 4, by Ralph B. Wattley and other stockholders of the corporation. Mr. Wattley charges that the present directors have caused a loss of \$500,000 to the company since last April and are selling out the stores and merchandise to the Louis K. Liggett Co.

Those who have joined with Mr. Wattley in demanding an accounting and a rescinding of sales of several stores to the Liggett group include his wife, Mrs. Josephine R. Wattley, Edyth I. Seymour and Alfred R. Limanti. The defendants include Robert H. Burrows, president of the National Drug Stores; William E. S. Griswold, Austin G. Rothwell, Richard H. Hunter and other directors.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS Closing Prices for Week Ending Feb. 2

| Bid | Asked | Bid | Asked |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------|
| *Air Reduction 773/4 | 783/2 | Hercules Powder104 | 108 |
| *Allied Chem. & D. 711/2 | 72 | Hercules Powd., pf.103 | 104 |
| *Allied Ch. & D., pf.113 | 114 | Heyden Chem, 134 | 17/6 |
| | | Harles Florens 85 | |
| *Am. Ag. Ch 15 | 151/2 | Hooker Electro 55 | 65 |
| *Am. Ag. Ch., pf 40 | 401/2 | Hooker Electro, pf 60 | 70 |
| *Am. Chicle 1734 | 18 | *Household Products 333/4 | 337/8 |
| *Am. Chicle, pf 53 | 60 | *Int. Agricult 13/8 | 11/2 |
| *Am. Cot. Oil ctfs 11 | 125/2 | | 51/2 |
| *Am. Cot. Oil Ctfs., | /- | | |
| pf 35½ | 361/4 | *Int. Agricult., pf 7 | 71/2 |
| | | *Int. Nickel 141/8 | 143% |
| Am. Cyan 81 | . 83 | "Int. Nickel, pf 80 | 82 |
| Am. Cyan., pf 71 | 723/3 | *Int. Salt | 893/8 |
| *Am. Druggist S 534 | 6 | | |
| Am. Glue 82 | 85 | *Mathieson Alk 39 | 391/2 |
| Am. Glue, pf124 | 1261/2 | Merck & Co., pf 58 | 60 |
| *Am. Linseed 21 | 2136 | Merrimac 94 | 96 |
| | 43 | Mulford Co 35 | 40 |
| *Am. Linseed, pf 42 | | Mutual Co150 | 151 |
| *Am. Zinc 9 | 91/2 | | |
| *Am. Zinc, pf 301/8 | $32\frac{1}{2}$ | *National Lead1453/4 | 147 |
| Archer-Dan-Mid 24 | 261/2 | *National Lead, pf.113 | 115 |
| Archer-Dan-Mid., pf. 861/2 | 891/2 | N. J. Zinc150 | 151 |
| *Atlas Powder 53 | 543/2 | Niag. A., pf 96 | 100 |
| *Atlas Powd., pf 84 | 90 | Parke, Davis & Co | 7934 |
| | 72 | | 86 |
| By. Prod. Co 67 | | Penn Salt | |
| Carborundum135 | 1351/2 | *People's Gas, Chi. 971/8 | 971/2 |
| Carborundum, pf1151/2 | 116 | Procter & Gamble124 | 128 |
| Casein Co 60 | 65 | Procter & Gam., pf102 | 106 |
| Celluloid Co 80 | 85 | Royal Bak Po125 | 135 |
| Celluloid Co., pf107 | 110 | Royal Bak. Po., pf 97 | 100 |
| Ches. Mfg315 | 342 | Sherwin-Williams 29 | 31 |
| Ches. Mfg., pf112 | 115 | | 104 |
| | | Sherwin-W., pf102 | |
| "Com'l Solv. A 44 | 46 | Stand. Ch 90 | 100 |
| *Do B 33 | 36 | Swan & Finch 46 | 48 |
| *Corn Products179 | 180 | *Tenn. C. & Chem 9 | 91/8 |
| *Corn Products, New | | *Tex. Gulf, Sul 631/3 | 6334 |
| w.i 36 | 363/8 | Union Carbide 60 | 601/8 |
| *Corn Products, pf117 | 1191/2 | Union Sulphur | |
| *Davison Chem 517/8 | 52 | | 847/8 |
| | 47 | | |
| Dow Chem. non par. 46 | | *Un. Drug, 1st pf 473/4 | 487/4 |
| Dow Ch., pf | 96 | *Un. Dyewood 40 | 48 |
| *Du Pont de Nem 1395% | 140 | *Un. Dyewood, pf | 92 |
| *Du P't de Nem. Db. 86 | 87 | Un. Gas Imp 571/2 | 581/2 |
| *Eastman Kodak1101/2 | 1113/2 | Un. Gas Imp., pf 55 | 551/2 |
| *Eastman Kodak, pf | 108 | U. S. Gypsum 9134 | 93 |
| *Freeport Tex 105% | 1074 | TT C Induc A1 DIT | 8134 |
| Frank Tax Cul of 01 | 93 | *U. S. Indus. Al 811/4 | |
| Freept. Tex. Sul., pf. 91 | | *U. S. Indus. Al., pf.102 | 105 |
| Gold Dust 36 | 361/4 | *VaCar. Ch 734 | 77/8 |
| *Grasselli125 | 133 | *VaCar. Ch., pf 241/8 | 241/2 |
| *Grasselli, pf102 | 105 | *V. Vivaudou 127/8 | 1334 |
| | | | |

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

New Incorporations

Chemical Industry

Southern Laboratories, New York, \$50,000. Chemicals. G. O'Neil, Colety, L. B. Case. Attorney, P. Crichton, 4t E. 42nd St. Vaporine Chemical Co., Memphis, Tenn., \$50,000. Chemicals. F. Barlow, J. R. Murray.

Prudential Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md., 200 shares of non-par tock. Chemicals. Milton D. Swartz, Albert H. Samuel, Lee B. stock. Chemicals. Milton D. Rever, 532 North Calvert st.

Cotol Corp., Boonton. N. J., 200 shares of non-par stock. Chemicals. F. T. White, Edward T. Kelly, Fritz V. Briesen.

Consuming Industries

Veclay Perfumery Corp., Dover, Del., \$100,000. Manufacture toilet powders.

Irvington Soap Mfg. Co., Irvington, N. J., \$50,000. Manufacture soaps and washing powders. Bernard and S. G. Freedman. Lovett A. Grant, representative.

Cambridge Rubber Co., Cambridge, Mass., \$500,000. Rubber roducts, Warren MacPherson, 748 Main st., president and

McAvoy Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich., \$200,000. Manufacture paints, stains, varnishes, etc. Garret C. Landon, Robert C. Oliver and Delmar McAvoy, 803 East Grand Blvd.

Priscilla Dean Productions, New York, \$100,000. Motion pictures.

W. Garrison, Manhattan Beach.

Silko Fibre Corp., New York, \$100,000. Fibres. Joseph Fratengelo, 307 West 35th st.

Hartig Pulp Co., New York, \$100,000. Manufacture pulp and aper mill supplies. E. L. Mullaney, 261 Broadway. E. Beltman & Son, 239 Market St., Newark, N. J., \$100,000. Druggists and chemists.

Fiber Stone and Tile Works, Inc., Sewaren, N. J., \$1,000,000. Manufacture of fireproofing materials. Grapico Co., Wilmington, Del., \$600,000. Manufacture of extracts

and syrups. North American Tetxile Corp., Wilmington, Del., \$2,000,000. Manufacture.

Reinforced Paper Products Corp., Wilmington, Del., \$1,000,000. Manufacture. Corporation Trust Co.

DU PONT CO. EARNED \$13.94 A SHARE

Dye Sales Increased, in Spite of Temporary Curtailment in New England Textile Mills, Owing to Export Business-Net Income \$21,134,655 Compared With \$12,920,458 in 1922

The annual report of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, shows net sales of \$94,069,319, against \$71,956,448 in the previous year. Net income for 1923 amounted to \$21,134,655, against \$12,920,458. After allowing for all charges, including interest and other deductions, there was reported a surplus for the company of \$17,346,221, which, after allowing for regular dividends on the debenture stock, left a balance of \$13,241,452 available for the \$95,060,900 common stock outstanding, or the equivalent of \$13.94 a share. In 1922 the company reported a surplus of \$9,-445,751, which, after debenture dividends, was equal to \$5.62 a share on the same amount of common stock outstanding. The detailed income account follows:

| | 1923 | 1922 |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Net sales | \$94,069,319 | \$71,956,448 |
| Net income | 21,134,655 | 12,920,458 |
| Profits from sec. real estate, | • | , , |
| &c | 3,425 | 334,233 |
| Total earnings | \$21,138,081 | \$13,254,691 |
| Interest and charges | 2,825,576 | 3,263,575 |
| Total net income | \$18,312,504 | \$9,991,116 |
| Company's portion | \$17,346,221 | \$9,445,751 |

The general balance sheet on Dec. 31, 1923, showed profit and loss surplus of \$54,642,475, against \$37,652,-210 on the same date in 1922. Total current assets amounted to \$72,258,095 and current liabilities to \$8,-809,278, or a ratio of 8 to 1 against 7 to 1 at the close of 1922. The net working capital at the close of 1923 was \$63,448,816. The current assets at the close of 1923 included \$18,918,279 cash, \$15,377,314 notes and accounts payable, marketable securities and call loans totaling \$11,123,981, and inventories valued at \$26,838,519. Current liabilities included \$7,927,697 notes and accounts payable, and \$881,580 deferred liabilities and credit items.

The dyestuffs branch of the business showed decided improvement over 1922, the report points out, in spite of the curtailment of textile production in the New England district during a considerable part of the year. The improvement was assisted materially by the development of a substantial export business to the Orient. The sales value of dyestuffs during the year represented an increase of approximately 36 per cent over 1922.

The du Pont Cellophane Co. was organized on June 21, 1923. The du Pont company subscribed to 60 per cent of the preferred stock and 52 per cent of the common stock the remainder having been subscribed by French interests part of whom are affiliated also with the du Pont Fibersilk Co.

The company reports 12,037 stockholders at the close of 1923, of which 3,028 were employees, in comparison with 3,840 and 1,122, respectively, at the close of 1915.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. are making arrangements to retire \$10,000,000 par value 71/2 ten year gold bonds on May 1. Retirement of these bonds will reduce the bonded indebtedness of the parent company to \$18,000,000, against an original amount of \$35,000,000 outstanding on May 1, 1921.

United Drug has declared quarterly dividends of \$1.50 a share on the common and second preferred stocks, both payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, page 426-428

MAKERS ADVANCE TIN PRODUCTS

Recent Increased Cost of Metal Accounts for Rise— Sal Ammoniac Slightly Higher—Methyl Acetone Reduced—White Arsenic Lower—Potassium Prussiate Down—Imported Sedium Hyposulfite, Stronger.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Ammonium Chloride, Imp., white, Tin Crystals, Ic lb.

½c lb. Tin Oxide, 2c lb.

Sodium Hyposulfite, Imp., 15c Tin Bichloride, ½c lb.

Tin Tetrachloride, Ic lb.

Sodium Acetate, ½c lb.

Acetone, methyl, 10c gal.
Acetone, C.P., methyl, 2c fb.
Oxalie Acid, Imj., 12c fb.
Arsenic, white, 34c fb.
Arsenic, white, 34c fb.

| Trend of the Market | Last | Vear | Peak | War | Acetic | Acid, | Glacial | ...tb. | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.224 | \$1.2

Consuming demand for industrial chemicals continues irregular along moderate lines mainly for immediate consumption. Makers report a fairly steady call for deliveries on contract but the volume of business is not coming up to expectations for the new year. January started off fairly well, according to factors in the trade, but ended poorly. With a short month including several holidays in February, the prospects for this month are not encouraging. Some optimism is expressed for the future, however, partly because conditions cannot become much worse and because some sections are beginning to open up after a seasonal dullness. A few declines are recorded but these are offset by advances in other items. The situation as a whole however, is fairly stationary with fractional changes occurring occasionally.

The recent rise in the cost of tin has accounted for advances in tin oxide, crystals and chloride. Lead salts are also stronger following advances in lead. Imported oxalic acid is easier. Methyl and C.P. acetone have been reduced. Imported sal ammoniac and sodium hyposul-

fite are stronger. White arsenic has declined gradually owing to lessened demand while stocks appear larger on spot. Yellow potassium prussiate is easier. Potassium carbonate is down. Caustic potash is fairly firm. Copper sulfate is in good demand from agricultural sections. Copperas continues easy. Ammonium sulfate is fairly steady but sodium nitrate is unsettled on slow demand. Bichromates are moving fairly well. Acids and alkalis are steady.

Acid, Oxalic—Somewhat easier with imported lower at 11½c@11½clb. and domestic at 11½c@12clb.

Acetone—Producers have reduced prices and are now quoting methyl at \$1.05 in tanks and \$1.07@\$1.10 in drums. C.P. is lower at 22c@22½clb. Acetone oil unchanged at \$1.25@\$1.30.

Ammonium Sulfate—Fairly firm though demand is still uncertain. Bulk at works, \$3.00; single bags, \$3.15 and f.a.s. \$2.85@\$2.90.

Ammonium Chloride—Increased demand and smaller supplies of imported on spot. White imported at 6½c @634clb., and grey, 7½c@8clb. Domestic, 7¼c@8clb. for white and grey, 8c@8½clb.

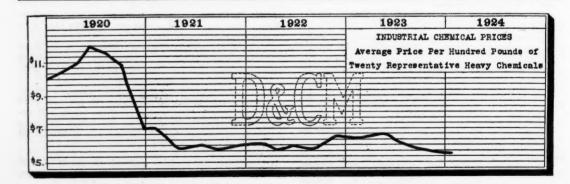
Arsenic—The market has been quiet with occasional sales reported here and there for small quantities. No in provement is expected until a demand for calcium arsenate develops and this appears far dietant at present. Sales are reported at 12½clb. though generally quoted at 12½c@13clb. Calcium arsenate is named at 11½c@13clb. according to time of delivery. Distant positions are bringing the higher prices.

Barium Products—Chloride steady at \$80.00 at works and \$82.50@\$85.00 ton spot. Carbonate, imported, at \$63.00@\$65.00 ton spot and \$68.00 ton works. Nitrate, 8¼c@8½clb. Hydrate, 5c@5½clb.

Bleaching Powder—Makers are unchanged in their prices and quote \$1.50 at works for carlots of standard drums and up to \$1.90 for smaller quantities. Consumption is understood to be gaining steadily. Spot prices in dealers' hands are higher and in line with makers' ex-warehouse prices at \$2.00@\$2.25.

Copperas—Prices continue easy at \$16.00 ton for bulk, \$19@\$20 in bags and \$21.00@\$22.00 ton in barrels.

Copper Sulfate—Orders from agricultural sections reported increasing while industrial demand is fair. Prices are at low levels, 4½c@5clb. for domestic as to quantity and slightly under in some quarters for imported.



Potash, Caustic—Firmer at 6½c@6¾clb. on spot for imported material. Increased supplies expected with opening of the Ruhr and prices are uncertain. Domestic nominally named at 8c@8¼clb.

Potassium Bichromate—Quoted at 956c@10clb. as to quantity with one maker out of the market at present. Demand is reported quite good and showing signs of improvement.

Potassium Prussiate—The yellow is offered at lower prices with domestic and imported at 20c@21clb. Red named at 45c@48clb.

Potassium Chlorate—Imported quoted lower at 71/4c @71/2clb. while domestic is unchanged at 8c@81/2clb.

Soda Ash—The situation presents no new features. Deliveries are reported steady and with contracts practically all in for the year little new business is passing. Makers quote contracts at \$1.38 in carlots of bags, \$1.25 in bulk and \$1.63 in barrels. Spot business in small lots at \$2.04@\$2.19 in bags and \$2.29@\$2.44 in barrels, delivered.

Soda Caustic—Makers report a steady volume of deliveries on contract while new business is coming in occasionally. Contract business named at \$3.10 in carlots of drums at works. Less-than-carlot business around New York at \$3.76@\$3.91 as to quantity.

Sodium Bichromate—Holding at 8½c@8¾clb. as to quantity. Consumers have been taking increased quantities and the outlook is improving steadily.

Sodium Prussiate—Imported is holding at 11½c@12c lb. on routine demand while domestic is offered at 12clb. at works.

A proposal for a change in freight rates has been made by carriers affecting Philadelphia shippers and consignees which would establish a rate of 25c per 100 pounds, carlots, on muriate and sulfate of potash from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore rate points to Buffalo, Rochester and points to which class rates are the same as the Buffalo and Rochester class rates.

H. J. Baker & Bro., of New York, importers of nitrate and other products, and dealers in fertilizer materials, have been made the sales agents for the Baltimore district for the Michigan Alkali Manufacturing Co.'s Wyandotte brands of caustic soda, soda ash and bicarbonate of soda. Alexander Hoffman is in charge of the Baltimore office. Frank P. Sanders, of the New York office, made the Baltimore arrangements.

Wilson, Canary & Co., 40 Rector st., brokers in fertilizers, have announced the dissolution of the firm and a re-organization under the name of W. J. Canary & Co. The new firm will remain at the present location and with the exception of Mr. Wilson, who withdrew his interest, will include the same personnel.

Standard Agricultural Corp. of New York, a combine of the Alphano Humus Co., of New York, and Fellsmere Farms Co., Fellsmere, Fla., is building a \$350,000 fertilizer plant at Fellsmere, Fla., under the supervision of E. P. Decker, of New York. The output will be 150,000 tons annually.

A building of Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., was partly wrecked by an explosion in one of the stills, recently. One man was killed and several injured when boiling sulfur chloride was let loose.

Dow Chemical Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend on \$1 a share on the common and of 134 per cent on the preferred, both payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 5.

TWENTY TONS ARSENATE DAILY IN SOUTH

Gulf States Chemical & Refining Co. to Manufacture Insecticide at Montgomery, Ala., Plant of Alabama Power Co.—Not to Use Nitric Acid Process

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 6-Twenty tons of calcium arsenate per day will be produced by the Gulf States Chemical & Refining Co. at the Montgomery, Ala., power plant of the Alabama Power Co. in a short time to be sold direct to cotton growers of the South at a low price, according to reports here. The chemical company has leased the power company's plant, said to be worth over \$100,000 dollars, for one dollar per year. The nitric acid process of oxidizing white arsenic to arsenic pentoxide and the formation of sodium arsenate with subsequent precipitation of the calcium arsenate by lime, will be replaced by a new electrolytic process. The latter has been perfected by A. M. Kennedy, Montgomery, Ala., and Dr. S. J. Lloyd, University of Alabama, at the expense of the Alabama Power Co. and in collaboration with the General Electric Company's staff and laboratory at Schenectady, N. Y.

The new Kennedy Process gives a calcium arsenate practically free from water soluble arsenates and without trace of nitric acid. The absence of water soluble arsenates in calcium arsenate produced by the electrolytic method makes it available in place of lead arsenate for fruit trees and other food crops, it is believed by the inventors. Other arsenates, including the lead salt, will also be made by the new process.

LOWER RATES FOR MULTI-UNIT TANK CAR

In a decision handed down by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., will receive the same rating and privileges for their multiunit chlorine tank cars as other tank cars. The multiunit car, specially designed by the Mathieson company, consists of 15 one-ton cylinders mounted on a single car as against 15 tons in the ordinary single unit chlorine tank car.

Since the multi-unit car was introduced a few years ago, transportation companies have refused to recognize it as a tank car, with the result that Mathieson Alkali Works have been forced to pay freight charges three times higher than those applying on ordinary tank cars in order to continue shipping liquid chlorine in their special car. Convinced that the use of the multi-unit cars was in the best interests of public safety, and of the chlorine consuming industries, the Mathieson company protested the ruling of the railroads. The Interstate Commerce Commission upholds their protest in one of the most important decisions affecting the electrolytic alkali and paper and pulp industries.

RUMORS AFFECT FERTILIZER SHARES

Shares of fertilizer companies have been sold, recently, on reports of price cutting by a leading manufacturer who is selling to farmers on a credit basis at cash prices, instead of adding something to the price to cover the risk, as is customary. Offers made by leading power and chemical companies to lease Muscle Shoals for the manufacture of fertilizer also affected bonds and stocks, slightly.

"None of the Muscle Shoals plans in regard to fertilizer that have been produced to date worry the fertilizer companies," said a leading manufacturer. "As a matter of fact Muscle Shoals is outside of the fertilizer country and the freight that would have to be paid in distributing its product would add considerably to prices as we have found out to our cost, for the item of freights on plant food is an important factor in making prices."

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations for Intermediates, see Chemicals, page 424

BENZENE AND TOLUENE ADVANCED

Higher Gasoline Market Cause of Increase—Toluene in Small Supply—Phenol Continues Scarce and High— Anthraquinone Strong—Dimethylaniline Lower—Diethylaniline Scarce—Pyridine Easier—Naphthalene Demand Gaining

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

| | | Advanced | |
|--------------------------------|---------|--|-----|
| Benzene, pure, 2c 90%, 2c gal. | gal. | Toluene, 2c gal. Diethylaniline, 5c | 15. |
| 2070; 20 Bar. | Naphtha | . Solvent, 2c gal. | aD |

| Dimethylaniline, | 2c | Ib. | Pyridine, | 25c | gal. | |
|------------------|----|-----|-----------|-----|------|--|
| | | | | | | |

| | | | rket Last Month | Last Year | War Peak | Pre- War |
|-------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Benzene, puregal. | \$.24 | \$.22 | \$.20 | \$.30 | \$1.10 | \$.25 |
| Naphthalene flake lb. | .061/2 | | | .06 | .16 | .03 |
| Phenol, Spotb. | .37 | -37 | .33 | .35 | 1.50 | .08 |
| Toluenegal. | .26 | .24 | .22 | .30 | | |
| Aniline Oiltb. | .16 | .16 | .16 | .16 | 1.40 | .101/ |
| Alpha-naphthylamine lb. | -35 | .35 | .35 | .28 | 1.28 | |
| Benzaldehydetb. | .75 | .75 | .75 | .60 | | |
| Betanaphtholtb. | .26 | .26 | .26 | .24 | 1.50 | .08 |
| Dimethylaniline fb. | .36 | .38 | .38 | .40 | 1.30 | ** |
| Paranitroanilinetb. | .68 | .68 | .70 | .73 | 1.58 | .18 |
| Average | 0.350 | 0.347 | 0.343 | 0.344 | | |

Business in the general list of coal-tar products continues in the same routine which has characterized the market during the past few months. While there has been a slight increase in the consumption of intermediates it has not been sufficient to cause any excitement. In some quarters a fairly good month was reported in dyes, but on the whole consumption has been confined to minimum quantities. With the announcement of woolen prices for next winter a general improvement is expected in dyes during the coming months.

Following the recent advances in gasoline and crude oil, a general advance is announced in benzene, toluene and other light oil distillates. Demand for benzene and toluene has been active and in some instances producers have been unable to make deliveries. Toluene, especially, is very scarce at present. The advances range from 1c to 2c per gallon. The open winter has caused an increased demand for motor benzol and producers have been hard put to keep up shipments. Phenol continues scarcer than ever and holders of small lots are asking higher prices. Cresylic acid imports have been increasing and the market has weakened considerably. Naphthalene has been in demand for Spring shipment.

Pyridine is easier. Dimethylaniline is lower. Diethylaniline is scarce and higher. Anthraquinone is strong.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzene—Highen prices have been announced following the recent advances in gasoline prices during the past few weeks. Demand has also been active with buyers trying to cover before still higher prices come into effect. Pure benzene is 2c higher at 24c@25c in tanks and 29c@30c in drums; 90 per cent is also higher at 22c@23c in tanks and 27c@28c in drums.

Cresylic Acid—Importations have been increasing and offerings appear plentiful in the market. Prices have eased up with sellers quoting 72c@80c for pale, 97-99 per cent, according to quantity. Dark offered at 68c@72c per gallon and crude at 60c gallon. Imports at New York last week included 83 drums acid and 300 drums distillate.

Naphthalene—Supplies appear adequate this year and prices will probably hold at present levels. Makers are busy on contracts. Resale business has not yet developed. Flake is quoted at 6c@7ctb. and balls at 7c@7½clb. Crushed held at 5½c@6clb. Crude, 2½c@3clb.

Naphtha, Solvent—Prices are stronger and higher in some quarters with quotations at 24c@25c in tanks and 29c@30c gallon in drums.

Phenol—No new developments are reported. Supplies continue scarce in the open market while makers are sold and not offering. Sales have been reported from 36c@39clb. Small lots bring the inside prices while large ones command higher prices.

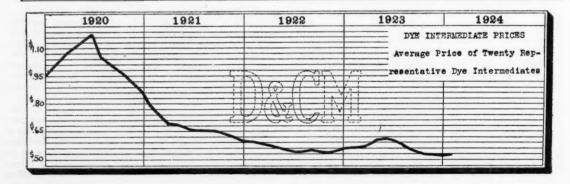
Pyridine—Supplies have been in larger volume and prices have eased off to \$3.50 on spot while shipments are quoted at \$3.00 per gallon.

Toluene—Producers have very little to offer and prices have been advanced. Demand is good but the scarcity has become prominent during the past week. Quoted at 24c@26c in tanks and 29c@31c in drums.

Xylenes—Unchanged with producers quoting 3 degree at 40c@45c; 5 degree, 31c@36c; 10 degree, 34c and commercial, 26c@27c in tanks and 31c@32c in drums.

Intermediates

Acid, H—In steady routine demand with slight gain reported for the past month. Prices remain steady at 72c@80clb. as to quantity.



Alpha-naphthylamine—Unchanged with makers quoting 35c@37clb. on quiet demand.

Aniline Oil—Little change in situation with demand routine and prices steady at 16c@17clb. Aniline salt unchanged at 23c@24clb.

Anthraquinone—Firm with a stronger tendency at \$1.15@\$1.25lb.

Beta-naphthol—Buying continues limited to moderate quantities for immediate delivery. Makers continue to quote 24c@26clb. as to quantity with 25c@26c the usual sales prices.

Benzidine—Holding at 80c@84clb. on quiet demand. Diethylaniline—Has become more difficult to obtain and sellers are higher in their views at 55c@58clb.

Dimethylaniline—Generally easier with makers quoting 36c@38clb. as to quantity.

Chlorbenzene—Tanks and drums in carlots named at 8c@8½clb. while single drums held at 10c@11clb.

Para-amidophenol—Holding at \$1.25@\$1.30lb, on quiet demand.

Para-nitraniline—Fair demand with prices quoted at 68c@73clb. as to seller.

Para-toluidine—Unchanged at 13c@15clb, as to quantity.

BRITISH-GERMAN DYE PACT

(Continued from Page 401)

her for raw materials. The United States remains the only market in which the German cartel does not have a secure position, due to the protection afforded the domestic manufacturers by the tariff. By the British-German agreement the great potential market in India, the present market in China and expansion in other far eastern countries are closed to American manufacturers, it is believed here.

It may be necessary for Germany to support the British industry for a few years, but in this manner that nation is expected to obtain control of the British industry. Reparation deliveries under the agreement will cease.

HERTY CALLS IT "UNHOLY ALLIANCE"

"The reported alliance of British and German dyestuffs industries marks the beginning of the cessation of dye manufacture in England," said Dr. Charles H. Herty, president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association of the United States. "Whatever the British do, we shall continue to fight against German recovery of its world domination in this all-important field," he added.

"No matter how such an alliance may be glossed over, it is a complete reversal of the British spirit of fighting with their backs to the wall. With the investment of nothing but a blatant superiority of technical knowledge of a very limited class of dyes, the Germans seem to have eliminated the British from the great export markets of the world, obtained a grip upon 50 per cent of the profits of the British industry, and are now in a position to place their emissaries in what General Hartley's report called 'potential arsenals.'

"It is an unholy alliance when we think of the loss of life among British soldiers by German gas made in these German dye plants. President Wilson, with all of his convictions favoring low tariffs, cabled from Paris to the American Congress in 1919, urging the utmost protection for the American dye industry, because of its close relation between the manufacture of dyestuffs, on one hand, and explosives and poisonous gases, on the other."

H. A. METZ TALKS ON DYES AND TAXES

Herman A. Metz of H. A. Metz & Co., in an address at the convention of the National Association of Dyers and Cleaners at the Hotel Pennsylvania, last week, said that the condition of the German dye industry is one of conservatism. Speaking on the tax question in relation to the dye industry, he said that if the surtax were reduced, as well as the tax on small incomes, capital now tied up in tax exempt bonds would be released for actual production.

Dr. Charles H. Herty, president, Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association, spoke on the "Romance of the Development of the American Dye Industry." He said that America is using only three per cent of its resources at the present time and stated that we have more than enough capacity to supply the whole world with dyes.

The officers of the Association, who were re-elected for the year, are: President, W. J. Stoddard, Atlanta, Ca.; vice-president, Charles F. Gregg, Indianapolis, Ind.; and treasurer W. H. Brace, Buffalo, N. Y.

ARTIFICIAL INDIGO PRICES AT SHANGHAI

Business in artificial indigo in Shanghai has slowed down considerably during the month, owing to acute tightness of money, seasonal limitation of business from the North, and reduced production of yarn due to high cotton prices, according to G. H. Howard, assistant trade commissioner. Prices are down from last month's report, and American indigo is now quoted under taels 60 per picul ex-warehouse, Shanghai. The German product is bringing slightly over taels 60.

The total receipts of artificial indigo paste in October were 11,283 piculs, of which amount, 7,445 piculs was from the United States, 2,350 piculs from Great Britain, 1,200 piculs from Switzerland, 150 piculs from France, and 138 piculs from Germany. A shipment of 7,000 kegs of new production German indigo was received in December (1 keg equals 1331-3 pounds).

The National Association of Textile Dyers and Finishers was organized at Providence, R. I., recently, at a dinner and meeting at the Providence Biltmore Hotel. The new association, formed through a consolidation of the National Association of Textile Finishers and the New England Association of Textile Dyers, elected James J. Burns of Washington, R. I. president, and Frederick L. Babcock of Cambridge, Mass., executive secretary, with offices at 485 Main St., Cambridge, Mass.

Berger & Wirth, German manufacturers, and concessionaires of the dye and paint factory at Petrograd, formerly owned by them, will pay the Soviet Government 16,000 gold rubles per annum as rent for the leased plant and a royalty of ten per cent from the amount of gross sales at the end of each year. They also assume obligation to pay off all present indebtedness of the plant and abide by all laws of the Soviet republic and other government regulations.

Certain German aniline dyes were imported by a firm in Tokyo, recently, as substitutes for the Chinese vermilion. These dyes, called by the Chinese "Foreign Vermilion" give a darkish instead of a bright red color. They were sold at \$25, Hongkong currency, per picul (133½ pounds) compared with \$190 Hongkong per picul for the genuine vermilion.

S. R. David, the well-known Boston dyestuff dealer, is on a tour of the West Indies, and will return to his office the latter part of this month.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, page 443

SHARP ADVANCE IN OLIVE OIL

Short Crop Abroad Accounts for Further Rise in Market—Coconut and Palm Oils Easier—Cottonseed Oil Weak—Animal Oils and Tallow Decline—Chinawood Oil Lower—Linseed Oil Futures Higher—Cod Oil Firm—Refined Menhaden Oil Stronger—Rosins and Turpentine Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Linseed Oil, Mar., 2c gal.

Linseed Oil, Apr., Aug., le gal. Olive Oil, denat., 3c gal.

Linseed Oil, Apr., Aug., le gal. Olive Oil Foots, spot, 3/c lb.

Menhaden Oil, Bleached, le gal Olive Oil Foots, shpmt., 3/c lb.

Rapeseed Oil, 5c gal.

Chinawood Oil, spot, 3/c fb.
Shpmt., 3/c fb.
Coconut Oil, Ceylon, 3/c fb.
Cottonseed Oil, crude, 3/c fb.
P.S.Y., 3/c@3/c fb.
Grease, white, 13/c fb.
Yellow, 3/c fb.

Declined

Lard Oil, Ed., 1/4c tb.

No. 1, 1/4c tb.
Oleo Oil, No. 1, 1/4c tb.
Palm Oil, Lagos, 1/4c tb.
Stearine, 1/4c tb.
Tallow, 1/4c tb.
Tallow, 1/4c tb.
Tallow Oil, acidless, 1/4c tb.
Turpentine, 1c gal.
Rosins, 5c@15c unit

Trend of the Market Pre-War Last Last Last Week Month Year Today Today 1
Cod Oil, N. F......gal. \$.68
Degras, American, bbl..lb. .04%
Lard, No. 1.....gal. 81
Menhaden, crd., bbls.gal. 50
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t.gal. 1.31
Red Oil, distilledgal. .09%
Stearic Acid, T.P......b. .13%
Coconut Ceylon, bbls..lb. .10
Cottonseed, crude, tks..lb. .08%
Linseed, carlotsgal. .92
Olive, denaturedgal. 1.18
Peanut, refinedb. .16
Sova Bean. bbls.lb. .11% \$.67 .043/1 \$.68 \$.62 .043/4 .043/4 .973/2 .53 1.89 .85 .50 1.33 2.90 .92 .85 .33 .95 .07 .12 .14 .08 .091/8 .131/4 .10 .09 .083/4 .13 .10 .093/8 .11½ 14½ .09½ .09¾ .92 .91 .90 1.15 .16 .11½ 1.05 1.05 .16 .08 .111/4 .123/4 .195/ Average 0.470 0.471 0.469 0.479 1.30

Business in vegetable and animal oils continued quiet during the week and further declines have been recorded. Consumers apparently have sufficient stocks for the present and are taking on supplies only in moderate quantities as needed. Sellers have not had large stocks on hand, but importations have been increasing recently to relieve the situation.

Olive oil has been furnishing the fireworks in the vegetable oil market. The olive crop in Italy and Spain is short this year and late in maturing, with the result that spot stocks have been cleaned up while quotations from abroad have been advancing steadily. Spot prices have advanced sharply during the week. Rapeseed oil is another strong item and sellers are quoting higher prices. Linseed oil is higher for future

delivery. Coconut and palm are easier. Cottonseed oil continues weak and further declines are noted in the market. Chinawood oil is easier on spotty demand. Weakness in lard has been reflected in easier prices for animal oils. Tallow and greases have declined. Stearic acid is steady while red oil is firm with a strong tendency owing to the strength in olive oil. Fish oils are holding steady at recent prices. Turpentine and rosins have declined.

Vegetable Oils

Castor Oil-Unchanged at 141/2clb. for No. 1 and 15c lb. for No. 3.

Chinawood Oil—Slightly better demand but easier owing to unsettled conditions. Spot oil named at 1934clb. and shipments 1934clb. At the Coast in tanks, 1834c@ 19clb.

Coconut Oil—Lessened demand and increased supplies account for slight decline. Ceylon in tanks at 8%c @9clb., spot, and 10clb. in barrels. Cochin, 9½c@95%c lb., tanks. Manila at Coast, 8¾c@8½clb. in tanks. Imports at New York last week included 1,580 tons coconut oil.

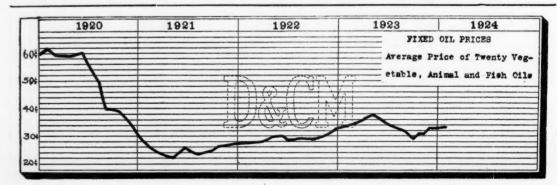
Corn Oil—Steady at 93/4c@10clb. for the crude and 13c@131/4clb. for refined.

Cottonseed Oil—Liquidation of stocks continues and prices have declined still further. Crude oil declined to 85%clb. while P.S.Y. dropped to 934c@104clb. on spot and to 10.80@10.90 for August. Refined oils named at 134c@134clb.

Linseed Oil—The spot market remained unchanged at 92c in carlots with demand routine for small quantities at 95c gal. Futures are stronger, however, with advances for Mar. delivery to 92c and Apr.-Aug., 89c. London linseed oil is higher at 46s 6d per quintal. Antwerp up to 462f per 100 kilos. Flaxseed prices have advanced in the Northwest with Winnipeg opening the week 7c higher at \$2.30 for May and \$2.36 for July. Duluth, 5c@8c higher at \$2.58 cash; Feb., \$2.55½; May, \$2.57; July, \$2.53. Buenos Aires, up 3c at \$1.64¾.

Olive Oil—The short crop abroad accounts for the higher prices on spot and for shipment. The situation abroad is uncertain but some action in the way of an export tax by the Spanish Government is expected. Edible oil is offered on spot at present at \$1.95@\$2.15. Denatured is higher at \$1.18@\$1.20 per gallon. Olive oil foots are scarce and higher at 10c@10½clb. on spot and 10c@10½clb. for shipment.

1



Palm Oil—Lower at 71% clb. for Niger and Lagos unchanged at 8c@834clb.; 3,000 casks arrived at New York last week.

Rapeseed Oil—Refined higher at 88c@90c per gallon. Soya Bean Oil—In small supply at 10c in tanks at Coast and 11½c@12c, spot.

Animal Oils

Lard Oil—Easier with white down to 1434clb., No. 1, 10½clb. and No. 2, 10clb.

Oleo Oil—Quiet and lower at 15½c@15¾clb. for No. 1; No. 2, 11clb.; No. 3, 10½clb.

Neatsfoot Oil—Unchanged at 17½clb. for 20 degree; pure, 14¾clb.; extra, 11½clb.

Red Oil—Stronger with a higher tendency owing to strength in olive oil; saponified and distilled at 8%c@ 81%clb.

Stearic Acid—Unchanged at 12clb. for single, 121/4clb. for double and 131/4clb. for triple pressed in carlots. Tallow—Easier with sales at 77/8c@8clb.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Demand showing improvement and firmer tone market. Newfoundland quoted at a range according to seller and quantity at 66c@72c per gallon.

Menhaden Oil—Crude is nominal at present while refined oils are firm at 65c@67c for the light strained and 68c@69c for yellow bleached; extra bleached at 69c@70c gallon.

Sperm Oil—No new features though demand has improved slightly; 38 degree named at 89c and 45 degree at 84c gallon, New York.

Naval Stores

Turpentine—Business was reported quiet during the week but the market remained fairly steady. Further advances are expected during the next few months. Spot prices quoted slightly lower at \$1.03 for spirits.

Rosins—Business was quiet with buying confined to actual requirements. Prices declined 5c@15c during the week. Quotations, B to I, \$5.75; K, \$6.25; M, \$6.65; N, \$7.15; WG, \$7.75; WW, \$8.00.

Erwin Dircks, of the American Meizena, the Corn Products organization in Germany, who arrived in New York last week, said the business of the corporation in Germany has been placed on a sound basis, and that since the gold mark and renten mark had come into financing there had been a steady improvement in sales and distribution.

Kinsley Twining, member of the firm of L. C. Gillespie & Sons, importers of Chinawood oil and varnish gums, died recently at his home at 70 East Fifty-fifth st., New York. Mr. Twining leaves, beside his wife, two sons, William Donald and Kinsley Twining, Jr., and a daughter, Miss Edith May Twining.

Flohr & Harris, New York paint manufacturers and jobbers, recently purchased the four-story factory buildings, 413 to 419 Kent ave., corner of South Eighth st., Brooklyn, from the Combustion Utilities Corporation, a subsidiary of H. L. Doherty & Co.

The United States Tariff Commission announces that the investigation of the cost of linseed oil in the United States and competing foreign countries, originally scheduled for Feb. 5, has been postponed until March 5.

Will & Baumer Candle Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 25c a share on the common stock, payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 4.

EXPORTS OF PAINTS AND ROSIN LARGER

Exports of pigments, paints and varnishes in 1923 took second place among "chemicals and allied products" as to the rate of gain with an expansion of 44 per cent. All the individual items surpassed those of 1922 in value, with the largest extensions appearing in chemical pigments, especially in carbon and lampblack, shipments of which more than doubled.

Naval stores showed growth of 36 per cent, having risen from a total valuation in 1922 of \$18,510,331 to \$25,177,755 in 1923. The value of the sales of rosin in 1923 exceeded those of 1922 by 48 per cent, spirits of turpentine, 21 per cent, and wood turpentine, 19 per cent

Throughout the year 1923, the United Kingdom was the best customer, having taken one quarter of the total exports of rosin, and one-half of the total exports of spirits of turpentine. Germany was another important country, having purchased approximately one-third of the rosin exported and one-twelfth of the turpentine. Other countries receiving large amounts were Brazil, Argentina, Cuba, Canada, Japan, and Dutch East Indies.

Consolidation of the various turpentine and rosin producing concerns heretofore affiliated with or controlled by Gillican-Chihley Co. of New Orleans into a single corporation that becomes the largest of its kind in the world is announced by W. B. Gillican, President of the corporation. The consolidated concern, which is to be known as the Gillican-Chihley Co., takes in among others the Betts Naval Stores Co. of New Orleans, which operates in Florida; Southwestern Landand Turpentine Co., New Orleans, operating in Mississippi, and New Orleans Naval Stores Co.

Glidden Co. reports for the year ended Oct. 31, 1923, a balance of \$1,116,502, after interest, depreciation. The previous report covered the ten months' period ended Oct. 31, 1922, and showed net profits of \$192,724. The net sales for the year totaled \$19,372,277, an increase of \$5,258,000 over the ten months' period ended Oct. 31, 1922. The company retired \$248,500 bonds and reduced its bank loans from \$3,000,000 to \$1,700,000 during the year.

The general balance sheet of Swan & Finch Co., on Sept. 30, 1923, shows inventories valued at \$290,176, against \$369,885 on the same date last year, cash holdings of \$238,860, against \$96,768, accounts receivable of \$307,367, against \$381,016, and notes receivable of \$9,616, against \$1,015. The current liabilities included \$104,471 accounts payable against \$73,195, and no notes payable against \$100,000.

Sherwin Williams Co. has declared an extra dividend of 12½c a share on the common stock and quarterly dividends of 50c a share on the common and of \$1.75 on the preferred, all payable Feb. 15 to record Feb. 1.

E. Rauch & Sons, Co., Dayton, O., makers of fatty acids, blown soya bean oil and other vegetable oils, have named W. G. Rogers, 150 Nassau st., as their New York sales agent.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., linseed oil manufacturers, 120 Broadway, will remove from their present location to a building in the Grand Central district on or about April 1.

In 1923 United States exports of bones, horns, and hoofs unmanufactured, rose 30 per cent in value from \$261,292 (5,927,316 pounds) in 1922 to \$339,243 (6,389,-035 pounds).

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, page 424

IMPORTED CITRIC ADVANCES ON SPOT

Stocks Becoming Reduced and Imports Light—Imported Tartaric Easy—Resale Salicylic Acid Up—Cod Liver Oil Lower—Japanese Camphor Easier—Antipyrine Lower—Potassium Permanganate Closely Held

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Acid, Salicylic, U.S.P., Resale Acid, Citric, Imp., 1/2c tb.
Thymol, 25c tb.

Declined
Antipyrine, 5c tb.
Camphor, Jap., Slabs, 1c tb.
Cod Liver Oil, 50c bbl.

| Tre | end of | the Ma | rket | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Today | | Last | Last Year | War Peak | Pre- War |
| Acetanilid | \$.32 | \$.32 | \$.32 | \$.35 | \$2.00 | \$.20 |
| Acid Citric, Import | .48 | .471/ | | .481/2 | 1.25 | .45 |
| Caffeine Alkaloid | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 3.75 | 18.00 | 3.65 |
| Calomel, American | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 3.43 | .90 |
| Camphor, Jap., ref | .79 | .80 | .86 | .87 | 3.55 | .41 |
| Iodine, Resublimed | 4.55 | 4.55 | 4.55 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 3.75 |
| Menthol | 13.00 | 13.00 | 10.25 | 8.00 | 13.50 | 3.00 |
| Potassium Bromide, Cryst, | .30 | -30 | .26 | .26 | 4.30 | .80 |
| Quinine Sulfate, Imp | .50 | .50 | .50 | .49 | .90 | .25 |
| Sodium Salicylate | .40 | .40 | .40 | .52 | 4.25 | .25 |
| Strychnine Sulfate | .68 | .68 | .68 | .84 | 2.05 | .50 |
| Average | 2.39 | 2.39 | 1.87 | 1.95 | 5.92 | 1.56 |

The fine and medicinal chemical market during January compared with December has been marked by a more favorable attitude on the part of buyers, who are not so skeptical as in the past. They appear willing to take on larger lots, thereby showing a certain degree of confidence in the stability of values. With inventories completed and normal business resumed, a steadying of prices during February is practically assured. Elimination of stocks in resale hands, well maintained manufacturers' prices, and higher replacement costs from abroad, all indicate a good consuming market during the next few months.

Tartaric acid has been imported in fairly large quantities within the last three weeks, but most of the material is supposed to have been sold before arrival. However, the market in this item is easy. Second hands have moved up salicylic acid and now quote 35clb. spot. Cod liver oil is easier on spot owing to weakening exchange and the open winter, which has resulted in less than normal demand. Japanese camphor is easy with possibility of shading 79clb. The

largest holder of potassium permanganate is inside at 17cfb., while others are naming as low as 14cfb. Imported citric acid is higher on reduced stocks.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—Makers quote 75c@85clb. spot as to seller and quantity, and 72c@75clb. from resale quarters.

Acid, Citric—Imported has advanced and now quoted at 48c@49clb. spot due to a slow reduction of stocks and also to the absence of any large importations of late. Domestic also quoting 48c@49clb. This is the first time that domestic has been as low as imported for some time.

Acid, Salicylic—Resales have moved up and is now named at 35clb. spot for U.S.P. material. Makers quote 35clb.

Acid, Tartaric—Imported easy at 27c@28clb. spot for crystais, and 27½c@28clb. for powdered. At the beginning of last week one holder was naming 26clb., but has withdrawn and now quotes 27clb. Recent importations have been tending to the heavy side, but reports are heard that a large percentage of this material is soid "to arrive." Domestic at 30clb.

Alcohol—Position strong and some fair sized quantities have been disposed of, according to reports. If the present tax on ethyl alcohol be removed, the trade thinks that illegitimate uses of this item will increase in proportion. No. 1 specially denatured at 48c@50c gal. spot in drums.

Amidopyrine-Quoted at \$4.60@\$4.75lb. spot.

Antipyrine—Has declined and now quoted at \$2.25@ \$2.40lb. spot.

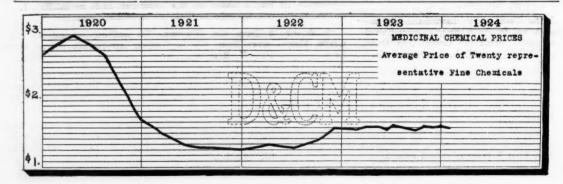
Camphor—Japanese slabs again lower at 79c@80clb. spot with possibility of shading these figures on firm business.

Cod Liver Oil—Norwegian quoted lower at \$22.50@ \$23.00 bbl, spot with shipment named at \$21.00 bbl, c.i.f. New York. Demand quiet at the moment.

Cream Tartar—Imported easy at 22c@231/2ctb. spot as to seller and quantity, and domestic at 23clb.

Formaldehyde—Active and firm at 11clb, works for c/l.

Glycerin—Quiet at 16½c@18½clb. spot for C.P. goods. Menthol—Natural quoted firm at \$13.00@\$13.50lb. spot as to quantity. Demand reported below normal, but at the same time supplies are considerably below normal. Shipment held at \$11.50lb. with nothing avail-



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able until March, according to reports. Synthetic named at \$9.00lb. in cases for delivery in about two weeks.

Mercury—Spot at \$59.50@\$60.00 flask with little business being transacted thereat.

Podophyllin—Quoted steady at \$6.00@\$6.25lb. spot by first hands, and \$5.50@\$5.75lb. by second hands.

Potassium Permanganate—Imported quoted at 14c@ 17clb. spot as to quality and seller. The 17c holder states that his material easily passes C.P. tests, and that he has practically the whole consignment intact. Domestic at 13¾c@14½clb. works as to quantity.

Santonin—Named at \$148fb. for crystals, and \$150@ \$152lb. for powdered.

Tartar Emetic-In active demand at 31c@34clb. spot for U.S.P. material.

Thymol—Higher at \$3.25@\$3.50lb. spot as to quantity owing to increased demand and slight scarcity of spot stocks.

MAY LIMIT ALCOHOL IN MEDICINE

A bill has been introduced in the Kentucky Legislature providing: "That any person who shall sell, lend, give, procure for or furnish to another, or have in his possession for the purpose to sell, lend, give or furnish to another, any liquid mixture or decoction, extract or patent medicine containing more than four percentum of alcohol, shall, upon conviction, be fined the sum of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense, in the discretion of the court or jury trying the case; provided that this act shall not apply to the sale of drugs, extracts, and medicines in drug stores wherein a registered Pharmacist is employed, nor to licensed practicing Physicians."

MAY REOPEN ALCOHOL TAX QUESTION

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Ways and Means Committee may reopen debate on the alcohol tax through Executive Committee hearings, between now and Feb. 11, according to reports here. The last vote of the Committee is understood to have definitely settled the question against any cut from the current \$2.20 proof gallon rate, as this might disturb business. No change in reporting out the bill is considered likely.

MALLINCKRODT REPRESENTATIVES DINE

The second annual dinner of the Eastern sales organization of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works was held Tuesday evening, Feb. 5, at the Druachem Club. A. A. Wasserscheid, general Eastern manager presided and the guest of honor was O. L. Biebinger of St. Louis. All of the Mallinckrodt Eastern representatives attended the meeting and considerable enthusiasm was shown over the splendid results achieved in 1923 and the still greater prospects for 1924.

A medicinal drug garden will be planted at Lawrence, Kansas, by the School of Pharmacy, University of Kansas, next Spring. The garden will be primarily an experimental plant to supply specimens for college laboratory use.

Eli Lilly & Co. have been allowed to intervene in case No. 15486 of Norwich Pharmacal Co. against the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Co., according to an announcement by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Merck & Co., New York, have issued their January report.

SYNTHETIC MENTHOL OFFERED AT \$9

To Arrive in Two Weeks at New York—Offered by Fougera and H. J. Baker—No Effect on Price for Natural in View of Small Stocks

Synthetic menthol for arrival at New York in two weeks is now being offered at \$9.00 per pound by two firms, E. Fougera & Co., and H. J. Baker & Bro. The price for synthetic compares with a \$13.00 market for the natural material. As yet, offers of synthetic for the past week have had no effect on the high price ruling for the natural menthol in view of the small stocks of the latter available on spot or for immediate shipment.

The physical properties of the new menthol differ somewhat from the natural. Although the odors are about the same, the natural has a melting point of 44.5 degrees Centigrade as compared with 30 for the synthetic. This means that the latter is liquid at summer heat, and a mixture of liquid and crystals at present room temperature, while the natural is crystalline. Both types boil between 211 and 216 for commercial samples. Pure natural has a boiling point of 215.5 C. As for chemical properties, the products are stated to be identical, and to give the same results in manufacturing operations. The synthetic menthol, iso-menthol, is optically inactive. Success in the use of the synthetic has been quite marked in England, from which sources the goods sold for arrival at New York will come. The new product has been offered for several months back by an English manufacturer. Predictions that the new material, which is understood to be made from oil eucalyptus, will seriously affect the market for natural Japanese menthol in years to come, have been heard quite frequently.

HIGHER FREIGHT RATES ON VANILLA

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Jan. 29—The vanilla crop is all gathered. The vanilla district of Gutierrez Zamora is in the hands of De La Huerta forces and Papantla is held by Obregon troops, and both forces are demanding forced loans from the vanilla curers and dealers. Fourteen cases of cuts were exported last week to New York via New Orleans, the freight from Vera Cruz to New Orleans was six and a half cents (American currency) per pound. The high freight rate will increase the cost of vanilla. No shipments are being received from the Papantla district.

No mail has been received in the State of Vera Cruz since Dec. 5, although protests have been made to the United States Government by the American merchants and the Chamber of Commerce. The fruit boats from New Orleans, with weekly sailing, are ready to bring mail, but the U. S. Government will not route mail via New Orleans, owing to protests from the Obregon Government.

Obregon forces are in Orizaba, State of Vera Cruz, and will be in Vera Cruz to-morrow. De La Huerta is leaving for the oil fields at Tuxpam. Papantla was taken by De La Huerta forces on Jan. 26.

Standards for whiskey and brandy as medicines will be included in the new Pharmacopoeia now being revised, it is announced by E. Fullerton Cook, of Philadelphia, chairman of the revision committee of the United States Pharmacopoeia.

Five tons of quinine will be shipped from the United States to Piraeus on Feb. 9 aboard the steamer Themistocles by the American Red Cross. The quinine will be used to fight an epidemic of malaria which is now raging in Greece.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, page 445

RHUBARB ROOT SHARPLY LOWER ON SPOT

In Spite of Light Stocks in China—Curacao Aloes Active—Belladonna Leaves Scarce—Price War in Spanish Saffron—Japan Wax Firmer—Dandelion Root Higher—Buchu Leaves Lower—Bourbon Vanilla Beans Firmer

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands) Advanced

Aloes, Curacao, 1c tb,
Arnica Root, 7c tb.
Condurango Bark, 6c tb.
Vanilla Beans, Bourbon, 7sc tb.

Asafoetida, Whole, 1c tb.
Buchu Leaves, 6c tb.
Burdock Root, 2c tb.
Rhubarb, 3c tb.
Rhubarb, 3c tb.

Trend of the Market
Last Last
Today Week Month \$.50 \$.50 .031/2 65 .05 8.00 8.00 1.30 1.35 1.50 1.31 1.35 1.31 5.28 Average 1.30

Most of the business in crude drugs during the week has been confined to small lot sales, although some round lots were disposed of, but in the cheap items only. Inquiry appears to be broadening, however, and with the usual Spring demand coming, some factors think that many of the already scarce items will be more difficult to locate as time goes on. Reports come from the South that odd lots only are now coming into the market. Prices during January compared with the previous month remained about stationary, providing Bourbon vanilla beans be excepted. Holders of botanicals from abroad with few exceptions seem willing to keep the material. Mixed reports come from the Coast, but the tendency is to firmness nevertheless.

Curacao aloes have been in active demand with tendency to still higher prices. Belladonna leaves are scarce and arrivals have been few. Spanish saffron is still subject to severe competition at levels that show little profit, according to reports. Japan wax is higher. Dandelion root is scarce and when Spring comes only samples will probably be left for consumption. Buchu leaves are easier. Rhubarb is lower on spot, although reports are heard that little material is being offered for shipment.

Agar Agar—Demand steady and little material on spot at \$1.50@\$1.55lb. for No. 1, and practically no stocks of No. 2 or No. 3 available. Feb.-Mar. shipment named at \$1.04lb. ci.f. New York for No. 1, and \$1.00lb. for No. 2 goods.

Aloes—Curacao has advanced and now quoted at 12c @12½clb. spot on increased demand. Cape quiet at 9c @10clb.

Anise Seed—Spanish at 15½c@16clb. spot with some quarters naming 17clb. inside.

Arnica Root—Higher at 25c@35clb. spot as to seller and quantity.

Asafoetida—Whole lower at 20c@21clb., and powdered at 46c@47clb.

Balsams—Tolu easy at \$2.00@\$2.251b. spot. Last week saw 20 cases entered at New York. Oregon Fir at \$1.45 @\$1.55 gal. spot with some houses naming \$1.60 gal. as minimum.

Belladonna Leaves—In active demand with supplies none too plentiful at 27c@29clb. spot. Some stocks are offered at 25clb., when and if released basis. This price is said to be low considering the present market.

Buchu Leaves—Lower at 82c@84clb. spot in bales, and 92c@94clb. for less. During recent drug auction in London 37 bales were offered without any sales being made.

Burdock Root-Quoted lower at 16c@18clb. spot owing to easier offerings.

Cascara Sagrada—Market remains firm on spot at 28c@30clb. for new peel, and 29c@32clb. for old bark.

Clover Tops—Lower at 24c@27clb. spot as to seller and quantity.

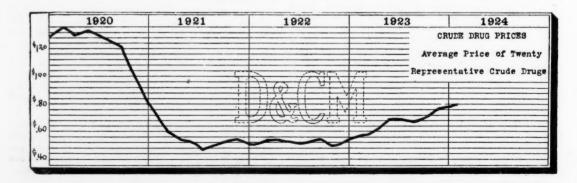
Condurango Bark-Higher at 20c@22clb. spot.

Cumin Seed—Morocco steady at 27c@29clb. spot. At recent London auction 328 bags were offered, and 256 were sold.

Damiana Leaves-In active demand at 15c@17clb. spot.

Dandelion Root—Higher at 37c@39clb. spot owing to extreme scarcity here as well as abroad.

Henbane Leaves-Lower at 35c@37clb. spot.



Insect Powder—Spot at 65c@68clb. with February shipment of flowers at 49clb. c.i.f. New York.

Ipecac Root—Cartagena whole lower at \$1.90@\$1.95 lb., and powdered at \$2.20@\$2.30lb. Rio in good supply at \$1.90@\$1.95lb. for whole.

Japan Wax—Higher on spot at 18½c@19clb. with tendency for holders to practically name their price owing to scarcity. Apr.-May shipment named at 16clb. c.i.f. New York.

Manna Flakes-Small lower at 37c@39clb. spot.

Rhubarb Root—Lower at 31c@33clb. spot for whole, and 38c@40clb. for powdered. Reports are heard that stocks in China are light and in firm hands, and with the season practically over an advance in the market is expected after the Chinese New Year.

Saffron Flowers—Competition keen at \$30.00@\$33.00 lb. spot for Spanish material. American at 78c@80clb. Sandarac Gum—Higher at 27c@30clb. spot owing to

closely controlled market.

Senna Pods—Lower at 12c@14clb, spot due to recent arrivals.

Vanilla Beans—Bourbons higher at \$7.00@\$7.50lb. spot. Whole Mexicans named at \$10.00@\$12.00lb., and cuts at \$7.00@\$7.50lb.

FEDERAL DRUG CO. MEETS JULY 23

The managers of the various co-operative wholesale drug companies operating in the United States and Canada as Federal Drug Company, met in Cincinnati recently and voted to hold the annual meeting at Minneapolis, July 23, 24 and 25. A program is to be prepared by the executive committee. Among those present were F. R. Rohrman, Philadelphia; W. H. Bradbury, Washington; J. C. Kreiger, Buffalo; J. H. Marshall, Minneapolis; E. J. Coney, Indianapolis; J. J. Dreyer, Newark, N. J.; W. A. Hargreaves, Toronto, Canada; E. D. Martin, Winnipeg; O. J. Cloughly, St. Louis; O. B. Thuma, Cincinnati; H. A. Ireland, Dayton, O.; R. E. Lee Williamson, Baltimore; Miss R. H. Cox, of Cincinnati; Charles Duesterberg, Cincinnati, and W. H. Lamont, St. Louis.

DRUG CLUB NOMINATES GOVERNORS

Joseph K. Smith, Percy C. Magnus, William H. Rosendale, Sidney T. Perrin, and Frederic E. Humphreys have been nominated by the committee for members of the Board of Governors of the Drug & Chemical Club, New York, for the term ending Feb. 20, 1927. The annual meeting of the Club will be held Feb. 21, following which the Governors will elect officers for the ensuing year.

Batavia is the principal market for gum damar, although the source of supply is at Sumatra and Borneo, according to reports to the Department of Commerce from Consul Charles L. Hoover at Batavia. The prices in the market ranged from 61 to 93½ florins per picul of 136.15 pounds. The exports during 1922 amounted to 1,954 metric tons against 1,150 tons in 1921. Of this amount the United States purchased 1,671 tons in 1922 and only 483 tons in 1921.

"Santonin" parcels have been offered under forged labels, according to advices from London. These lots upon analysis have been found to contain over 98 per cent boric acid. No frauds have been reported thus far in the New York market.

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, manufacturing chemists, recently issued their February price list.

Drug Trade News Notes

White pepper exports from the Dutch East Indies during 1921 and 1922 amounted to 7,611 and 7,337 metric tons respectively.

Gum benzoin exported from the island of Sumatra during 1922 amounted to 2,555 metric tons. This exceeds by 667 metric tons the shipments of the preceding year.

J. Norman Staples, formerly vice-president and general manager of United Drug Co., Boston, has become chairman of the executive committee of Piggly-Wiggly Corp., Memphis, Tenn.

The market for gum copal in the Dutch East Indies remained firm during 1922 and the prices varied but a few points. Exports for the year amounted to 7,610 metric tons against 4,570 tons in 1921.

Wholesale druggists in Philadelphia report that December sales were 0.1 per cent larger than those for November, and 4.4 per cent greater than for December, 1922, according to the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank.

Batavia is the principal center of the cinnamon business of the Netherlands East Indies with the supply coming mostly from the Padang region of Sumatra. Exports of the product in 1921 amounted to 606 metric tons and in 1922 it reached 1,754 metric tons.

Exports of black pepper from the Dutch East Indies in 1921 were 21,969 metric tons and in 1922 the amount increased to 22,892 metric tons. Because of the low prices which prevailed during 1922, many of the large pepper gardens have been discontinued, due to lack of interest in the crop.

The statement of National Licorice Co. as of Dec. 31, 1923, shows total assets of \$1,809,398, as compared with \$1,830,327 at the close of the year previous. The current assets of \$534,001 compare with \$544,496 and current liabilities of \$2,392, with \$194,515. The profit and loss surplus was \$189,663, as against \$132,047 in the year previous.

A corner in gum sandarac appears to be an established fact, according to George H. Lincks, of New York, who says: "A firm offer was recently received at about 26¼ cents per pound, laid down in New York. Two months ago 17 cents per pound was offered. During February the market should tone up to 28 cents per pound—possibly 30 cents."

The Drug and Chemical Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation held its monthly meeting in the association rooms on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 12:30 P.M. Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., New York State Commissioner of Health was a guest of the meeting. The Committee on Tares submitted its final report for action by the Section.

American Chicle Co. reports net operating profits of \$778,016 in 1923 against \$353,539 in 1922 and total income of \$960,546 against \$454,485. After payment of interest charges and other deductions, there was reported net profit for the year of \$499,799 against a deficit of \$169,215 in 1922. The profit and loss deficit as of Dec. 31, 1923 amounted to \$3,546,144, against \$4,153,296 at the close of the previous year. The general balance sheet on Dec. 31, 1923 showed net current assets of \$3,291,199 against \$3,149,114 on the same date in 1922 and net current liabilities of \$2,142,521 against \$2,666,639.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils, 449, Aromatic Chemicals, 450

OIL CITRONELLA EASIER FOR SHIPMENT

Spot Also Lower at 85clb.—Java Firm and Active—Oil Peppermint Sharply Higher—Oil Cloves Lower Owing to Competition—Artificial Mustard Scarce—Musk Xylene Active—Terpineol Firm

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

| | Advanc | ed |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| Oil Erigeron, 5c fb. | | Limes, Expressed, 10c lb. |
| Oil Eucalyptus, 2c fb. | Oi | Mustard, Artif., 10c tb. |
| Oil Lavender, Spike, | 10c fb. Oi | Peppermint, 10c fb. |

Oil Cassia, Redistilled, 5c tb. Oil Cloves, 10c tb.
Oil Citronella, Ceylon, 5c tb. Oil Fennel, 5c tb.

| Tres | d of t | he Ma | rket | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| . 1 | oday | | Last | Last Year | War Peak | Pre- War |
| Oil Bergamot | \$2.90 | \$2.90 | \$2.90 | \$2.50 | \$7.00 | \$5.00 |
| Oil Citronella, Ceylon | .85 | .90 | .95 | .69 | .92 | .60 |
| Oil Cloves | 2.40 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.90 | 3.70 | 1.40 |
| Oil Lemon, Italian | .75 | .75 | .72 | .70 | 1.70 | 2.00 |
| Oil Peppermint, Nat | 3.35 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 2.90 | 9.00 | 2.25 |
| Oil Sandalwood, E. I | 6.75 | 6.75 | 6.75 | 7.20 | 13.00 | 5.25 |
| Oil Sassafras, Artif | .38 | .38 | .38 | .42 | 1.00 | .26 |
| Benzaldehyde, U.S.P | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.40 | 5.15 | 1.50 |
| Coumarin | 3.85 | 3.85 | 4.50 | 4 00 | 31.00 | 3.10 |
| Methyl Salicylate, Cans | .47 | .47 | .47 | .62 | 1.00 | .90 |
| Vanillin | .541/2 | .541/ | .50 | .45 | .95 | .20 |
| Average | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.20 | 2.01 | 6.83 | 2.05 |

Prices in January showed a decline from December levels, the high for 1922. While values eased off, the volume of business is said to be larger than in December. Reports received from over the country indicate that consumption of essential oils and aromatic chemicals is fully up to last year, and in some cases contract business for 1924 is on the increase. Domestic oils at the source are strongly held with tendency to quote higher prices. Forward positions in some oils are easing off, while others are advancing owing to scarcity on spot 2. well as for shipment.

Oil citronella is easier on spot and no weakness is shown in primary market. Oil peppermint is quoted higher and now the best price is \$3.351b. Some sharp competition has resulted in lower prices on oil cloves. The firm position of the spice does not warrant the lower quotation, according to the trade. Artificial oil mustard is offered in limited quantities only. Terpineol is firm owing to strength of raw material.

Essential Oils

Oil Angelica Root—Little business reported at \$38.00 (4.\$39.00 lb. spot.

Oil Anise—Easy at 41c@42clb. spot for U.S.P. material with possibilities of shading these prices considerably on firm business.

Oil Bergamot—Spot firm at \$2.90@\$3.10fb. During past week 249 cases were imported at New York.

Oil Bois de Rose—Market remains firm with tendency to scarcity at \$3.25@\$3.50lb. spot.

Oil Caraway—Quoted on spot at \$8.25@\$8.50lb. with shipment scarce and firm at levels nearly equal to values here.

Oil Cassia—Redistilled has declined again and now quoted at \$2.25@\$2.35lb. spot, and \$1.65@\$1.75lb. for natural in drums. Exact condition of primary market is difficult to ascertain owing to the slow communication with the interior of China. Shipments to arrive in April named at \$1.20lb.

Oil Citronella—Ceylon is easier on spot at 85c@90clb in drums, and 87c@92clb. in cases. Schimmel tested oil is quoted at 62½clb. for Mar.-Apr. shipment, while pure is held at 75c@80clb. depending upon position. Java firm at \$1.05@\$1.10lb. Last week saw 49 drums entered at New York. This consignment is probably sold against arrival.

Oil Cloves—Easier at \$2.40@\$2.50lb. spot for cans by first hands with goods as low as \$2.25lb. from resale quarters. Present position not warranted, according to a leading dealer.

Oil Erigeron—Has advanced and now quoted at \$1.30@\$1.351b. spot due to strength in country.

Oil Eucalyptus—Higher at 77clb. spot in drums, and 77c@87clb. in cases. Goods coming forward slowly.

Oil Fennel—Has declined and quoted at \$1.00@\$1.05 lb. spot.

Oil Lavender—Spike higher at 90c@\$1.00lb. spot with possibilities of much higher prices due to strength in Spain.

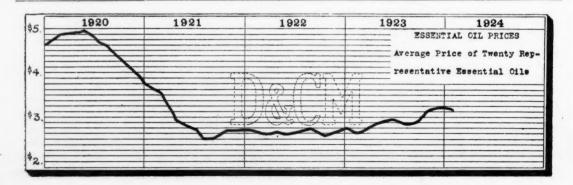
Oil Limes-Distilled higher at \$1.60@\$1.70lb. spot.

Oil Linaloe—Little supplies coming through. Spot held at \$3.00@\$3.10lb.

Oil Mustard—Artificial quoted higher at \$3.75@\$4.00 b, spot.

Oil Lemon—Italian active at 75c@90clb. spot. Stocks bere becoming reduced.

Oil Orange—Italian firm at \$3.00@\$3.25lb. spot. Last week saw 231 cases entered at New York.



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Oil Peppermint—Higher at \$3.35@\$3.45lb. spot for natural, and \$3.60@\$3.70lb. for redistilled. Country firm and tending higher. A \$4.00lb. market has been predicted inside of ten days.

Oil Wormseed—Spot firm at \$6.75@\$7.00lb. with country supplies closely held.

Aromatic Chemicals

Coumarin—Makers report an increase in demand since the lower prices have been in effect. Quoted at \$3.85@ \$4,00lb, spot.

Musk Xylene-Active at \$4.00@\$4.50fb. spot.

Terpineol—Drums quoted firm at 50c@51clb. spot, and cans at 52c@54clb. Raw material advancing. Imported at \$1.00@\$1.10lb. Last week 4 drums were imported at New York.

The Tin Market

Tin—Market appears strong with another advance last week. Straits at 50.0clb., standard at 49.5clb., and 90 per cent at 49.0clb. Arrivals thus far this month have been 875 tons at Atlantic ports, and 11,670 tons afloat.

EXTRACT MAKERS DISCUSS STATE LAWS

A committee meeting of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States was held at Hotel Astor, New York, on Feb. 2, at which time the proposed changes in the laws of several states were thoroughly discussed. The exact happenings were not disclosed as the meeting was a closed one.

Thomas J. Hickey, attorney and executive secretary, announced that within sixty days the Association would publish a digest of laws and rulings of National and State Food Departments in regard to regulating all products sold by the members of the Association.

The following members of the committee were present: Gordon M. Day, of Day-Bergwell Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; R. H. Bond, McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. S. Rogers, McMonagle & Rogers, Middletown, N. Y.; L. K. Tallmadge, Baker Extract Co., Springfield, Mass.; W. W. Laudenslager, A. Colburn Co., Philadelphia; Frank L. Beggs, Styron-Beggs Co., Newark, O.; R. E. Heekin, The Heekin Co., Cincinnati; D. T. Gunning, Arbuckle Bros., Chicago; and Thomas J. Hickey, Chicago.

The clove crop is reported about the smallest on record and much below requirements, according to George Lueders & Co., New York, essential oil importers, who say that the recent decline in the sterling exchange has caused a halt in the advance in this market, but prices in Zanzibar are well maintained.

Investigations were carried on in the island of Timor in the East Indies to ascertain the advisability of attempting the production of sandalwood oil and it was found that the supply of sandalwood on the island was rapidly nearing exhaustion and would not justify any further efforts.

David C. Mahony, formerly vice-president of Arthur A. Stilwell & Co., New York, importers of essential oils, died on Jan. 3 at his home. Mr. Mahony retired from active business during August 1922 owing to failing health. He is survived by a son and daughter.

V. Vivaudou, Inc., has declared a quarterly dividend of 50c a share on the common stock, payable in 7 per cent preferred stock March 15 to holders of record Feb. 29.

THE YEAR IN ESSENTIAL OILS

How Prices Were Affected by Crop Conditions and Other Market Influences

Trade in essential oils during 1923 has been fairly good with exports and imports showing an increase over the preceding year and prices generally on a higher level, according to the London "Chemist and Druggist,"

which says in part:

Oil anise has been a disappointing article throughout the year, and spot prices have declined from 2s 1d in January to 1s 9d at the close of the year. Oil caraway declined in the early part of the year, when the promise of a large crop of seed was made. Buyers were offered contracts below 20s, but held off. The price, however, went up again, and is now in the neighborhood of 40s. Oil cassia has been fairly active, opening at 8s 9d per 1b. for 80 to 85 c.a., and at the close 10s 9d is the nominal quotation, with spot supplies scarce. In June over 12s was asked. The c.i.f. prices are rather cheaper at 6s 3d. Oil citronella; Adulteration of the Ceylon oil with alcohol caused much trouble and loss to exporters during the latter part of the year. The demand for this oil appears to be increasing, and prices, which in January were 2s 41/2d for spot, have advanced considerably. Up to 4s 3d was quoted, and 4s is now the spot price. While Java oil has not advanced in the same ratio, the price has increased from 3s 3d to 4s 7d. At one time it was possible to buy Java oil at the price of the citronella oil.

Oil Geranium: Bourbon oil has been in active demand for the greater part of the year. Opening at 25s per lb. with Algerian at 37s, Bourbon steadily advanced, while Algerian has become cheaper. Present to 34s for Algerian. In some quarters it is expected that Bourbon oil will be cheaper this year.

Oil lavender: French oil was cheap in January at 11s 6d per 1b, for 38 to 40 per cent, but reports of short crop and poor-quality oil resulted in higher prices. From

24s to 26s per lb. is now quoted.

Oil peppermint: American natural tin oil declined from 13s 6d in January to 12s in August. By September prices had advanced in some cases to 16s. There was a slight decline in November to 14s 6d, but the present tendency is again towards higher prices. Oil sandalwood: The agency for Mysore Government oil was transferred during the year. Prices have remained practically unchanged around 25s. There has been a steady demand for West Australian, spot value of which is 20s.

The Ceylon market for Schimmel tested oil has eased off considerably, according to George Uhe, who says: "Sales have been made for March-April shipment at 62½clb. and 65clb. for February-March shipment. London is quoting 75clb. for prompt shipment. Spot is commanding 80c to 85clb. and judging from cables from London and the source, the market is extremely weak, as stocks are accumulating in Ceylon with all sellers and no buyers. Pure oil is firm for shipment at 75c to 80clb. depending upon position. Buyers appear to be showing more interest probably due to lower prices.

Morana, Inc., New York, essential oils, has issued the February price list. The cover shows a picture of the Elizabeth, N. J. plant. By combining two main extractive methods, an entirely new natural rose flower product, Rose Attar, has been evolved and bears a striking resemblance to the absolute rose de Grasse, and at the same time preserves most of the characteristics of the classic Bulgarian otto of rose.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs and Chemicals, page 453

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HIGHER

Prices Advance on Heavy Demand From Germany—
Ipecac is a Shilling Higher—Chloral Hydrate, Bromides and Salicylates Easier—Carbolic Acid Lower
(Special Cable to Drug & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Feb. 6.—Chemicals and crude drugs are steady. Ipecac (Matto Grosso) is a shilling up. Other advances include opium, morphine, codeine and Jamaica honey, owing to heavy demand from Germany.

The market is easier for chloral hydrate, sulfonal, bromides and salicylates.

Lower prices are announced on carbolic acid.

London, Jan. 25.—(By Mail)—Thursday's Drug Sales went off fairly briskly, the tone showing distinct improvement. Supplies, however, were on the short side and prices for the most part moved in buyers' favor. The depression of Sterling in New York and the further inroads made in foreign exchanges have the effect of checking business with the Continent.

The British Chamber of Commerce in Paris announces the preparation by the French Government of a Project of Law specially framed to exclude from France, by prohibition, all British exports in the category of condiments, alimentary food and pharmaceutical preparations which are already produced in France.

Gum Benjamin Sumatra realized up to £8 per cwt a parcel of good seconds were bid for up to £10 5s but refused.

Cardamoms went off higher with good inquiry medium bold Mysore, fetching 6s 10d per lb.

Ergot Spanish sold without reserve at 8d to 9d per 1b. Cumin Seed Morocco realized 110s for clean sound. Licorice Root, natural, sold at 15s per cwt., decorticated 62s 6d.

Eucalyptus Oil is held for 2s 3d per lb. for 74 per cent, and a limited quantity of 83 per cent is available at the same price.

Shellac T.N., Orange both spot and forward are lower by about 10s to 15s on the week, spot 285s March 280s c.i.f.

FRANCE TO END MATCH MONOPOLY

France will abolish the match monopoly which the Government has held since 1890. The monopoly made profits of 20,000,000 francs during the first year, 32,000,000 in the year before the World War, and 69,000,000 francs in 1922. The Government owned five factories employing 2,000 men and women. By surrendering the right to manufacture matches to private interests, the Government calculates that the returns will be greater.

Exactly how the government proposes to hand over the monopoly is not yet known. The bill has not been presented to Parliament. Foreign offers are not likely to be acceptable, since the cession of the enterprise into other than French hands would not be popular. The cession of the match monopoly is in the nature of an experiment prompted by the Treasury's need of funds and the growing sentiment against the State's interference in business. The ratio of cost of operation of the monopoly against revenue therefrom has increased from 28 per cent in 1913 to 50 per cent in 1923.

| FOREIGN EXCHANGE P | ar Current |
|--|------------------------|
| Great Britain (pound sterling) | .193 .047 .193 .043 |
| Czechoslovakia (crown per hundred20. | 30 2.89 |
| Poland (marks) per hundred23. Japan (yen) | 499 .455 |
| Holland (guilder) | 193 .128 |
| Belgium (franc) | 193 .042 193 .174 |
| | 268 .263 268 .163 |
| Argentina (peso) | 424 .331 324 .116 |
| China (Silver dollar-Hongkong) | 789 .501 |
| (Tael—Shanghai, silver) 1. (Tael—Peking, silver) 1. | 082 .712 156 .747 |

ENGLISH CHEMICAL PRICES DROPPED IN 1923 ON OUTSIDE COMPETITION

Imports From Continent Weakened Many Products of British Make—Heavy Chemicals Chiefly Affected— Medicinals Steady Through Year

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London Jan. 25—Competition from the Continent played havoc with many heavy chemicals manufactured in England during 1923 in spite of the Safeguarding the Industries Act. Medicinal products were steady, but heavy chemicals lost ground in price steadily through the year, according to a review of the situation published by the "Chemical Trade Journal." In respect to the more important market developments, the report said in part: (Figures in parenthesis were those ruling at beginning of year. Figures without parenthesis represent the close.)

Bleaching Powder, 35-37 per cent (£11), £10 to £10 10s per ton. Dealers' offers of Continental material have always been plentiful, with the demand seldom really good. Prices have gradually moved to lower levels, but are not likely to move much further in buyers' favor.

Arsenic, Cornish white, powdered (£65), £68 per ton. The past year has been characterized by two features. Firstly, the shortage of supplies; and secondly, the improved demand, especially from America. Much better business would have been done had the selling prices been on a slightly lower level. As things are now, there is little reason to assume that values will move to cheaper rates, many favor the opinion that still higher values will obtain.

Citric Acid, B.P. crystals, on the spot (1s 8d), 1s 4½d per 1b., less 5 per cent. All concerned report a bad year. As a result of high prices ruling the previous year when supplies fell far short of the demand, many firms took up the sale of this article. With a bad summer and a much slower demand in consequence, the big importations on the market weakened the position and prices slumped badly, and for some time now have been on an uneconomic level at which British makers have been unable to compete. Up to the end of the year conditions had not improved.

Formaldehyde, 40 per cent (£90), £62 10s to £64 per ton. Up to the time this product was removed from the list of dutiable articles under the Safeguarding Act prices had remained steady, and the lower prices now quoted are entirely due to free importation. Business

seems to have been limited, while offers from the Continent have been exceedingly keen. American material has found a difficulty in competing. The price of this article at the end of December, 1920, was £140 per ton-during 1921 it fell away to £80. Future conditions on the Continent will govern the trend of this market.

Oxalic Acid (7d), 53/4d per lb. The importers' fight to get relief from K.I.D. import duty during the year failed, but, nevertheless, dealers in Continental material have been able to make good reductions and to a large extent hold the market. Business throughout has been steady, although of limited volume.

Permanganate of Potash, commercial quality (7½d), 8¾d to 9d per lb. The demand for this product has seldom failed altogether, and supplies have been none too free at times. Latterly the British makers com-

mand the market, and it is to be hoped this position will last in this important item.

Prussiate of Potash, yellow, about (1s 534d to 1s 6d), 10½d per lb. This has been an interesting market in which consumers have benefitted by the keen competition for business between the home maker and the great Continental producers. Towards the end of the year, after continued cuts in their prices, the British manufacturers seem to have gained the upper hand and now hold the market.

Prussiate of Soda, spot (10½d to 10¾d), 5½d per 1b. The big drop in price is accounted for by the fight between Continental and British makers, the latter now hold the home market and nothing much in the way

of cheaper prices is expected yet awhile.

Potassium Bromide, B.P. crystals and granular (7¼d to 8d), 8½d to 9d per lb. With the other bromides, this product, after falling to very low levels on a weak and dull market, took a turn upwards very sharply and decidedly. Much of the Continental material here was at this time re-exported to Europe.

Mercury (£12 5s), £9 15s to £9 17s 6d. At one time of the year, after prices had reached a very high level with a shortage of supplies, a sudden slump set in with foreign makers releasing large quantities at low levels. The market has not yet recovered from this movement. Of recent months business on export account has been slow, and prices have seldom been really steady. It has undoubtedly been a poor year for dealers.

Sulfate of Copper (£26 10s), £25 in bags; (£27), £25 5s in casks. British makers have suffered throughout the year from fierce competition from the Continent, whose prices at times have been unusually low.

Aniline Oil (11d), about 9d per 1b., naked, ex works. British makers' prices show a decline—business has been

dull. Continental competition keen.

Sodium Salicylate, powder (1s 10d), 3s; crystals (1s 11d), 3s 2d per 1b. Continental material was cheap and plentiful on spot up to September, then came the interruption in supplies from that source. During November-December sharp advances were recorded, with spot stocks on the short side.

Nitrate production in Chile greatly increased during 1923 and although complete figures are not available, indications are that the year showed a great improvement over the previous year of depression and curtailed production. Exports up to and including Nov. 15 amounted to 18,313,893 metric quintals (one metric quintal equals 220 pounds) which is 40 per cent greater than for the entire twelve months of the preceding year. Production for the same period amounted to 17,061,167 metric quintals. The Nitrate Producers' Association estimates the probable sales during 1924 as exceeding 2,500,000 metric tons.

SWEDEN'S SULFURIC ACID OUTPUT

Only 45,772 Tons Produced in 1921, and 103,733 Tons Consumed

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Stockholm, Sweden, Jan. 25—The first factory for the production of sulfuric acid in Sweden was opened in 1814 at Gripsholm. Sulfuric acid was manufactured from raw sulfur from the Falun mine. The industry did not, however, develop until about the year 1870, when several sulfuric acid mills were constructed in connection with the production of superphosphate. At present the total capacity of all sulfuric acid plants in the country amounts to an output of 300,000 tons "Kammarsyra" (chamber acid) a year, corresponding to 185,000 tons monohydrate.

As raw material sulfur pyrite is generally used, especially for the arsenic-free variety. The pyrite from the Falun mine contains from 35 to 41 per cent sulfur, up to 5 per cent zinc, 1-2 per cent lead, about 0.5 per cent copper, and traces of selen and arsenic. Under normal conditions this Falun pyrite is used mostly for the production of sulfuric acidity in some sulfite cellulosa factories, but a poorer grade of Falun pyrite containing less than 35 per cent of sulfur is used in the sulfuric acid factories at Falun. Most of the pyrite used in Sweden is imported from Norway and Spain. The Norwegian Sulitelma pyrite contains 41-46 per cent sulfur and about 3 per cent copper; it contains also about 0.1 per cent cobalt, and is poor in arsenic and zinc.

Swedish Production, Import, Export and Consumption of Sulfur Pyrite in Tons

Years Production Import Export Consumption 112,792 164,302 216,460 1910 24,558 1915 41,177 709 8,923 1915 1917 132,048 103,894 71,712 114,600 142,366 108,770 29,800 180,482 6,654 1920 107,326 45,772 58.001 103.733

Of the total consumption about 75,000 tons are used in the production of sulfuric acid, the balance being used in the manufacture of chemical wood pulp.

Sweden's Production, Import, Export and Consumption of Sulfuric Acid, Calculated as "Kammarsyra" (Chamber Acid) of 50 degrees B. with about 62 per cent Monohydrate, in Tons

| uej | grees D. WILL | about or ber cent | mononyurate, | III TAME |
|-------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Years | Production | Import | Export | Consumption |
| 1910 | 101,624 | 4,316 | 120 | 105,820 |
| 1915 | 128,741 | 993 | 1,514 | 128,220 |
| 1917 | 89,072 | | 2,945 | 92,017 |
| 1919 | 105,174 | 248 | 10,472 | 94,950 |
| 1920 | 147,233 | 1,483 | 4,511 | 144,205 |
| 1921 | 100.970 | 1.056 | 121 | 101.905 |

The import and export figures have been calculated so that the sulfuric acid is estimated to contain 20 per cent anhydrid, and the acid when not otherwise stated is 66 degrees.

A new rock salt syndicate has been formed in Germany including 28 firms and the works of the potash industry which produce rock salt as a by-product. The German rock salt works sold 1,500,000 tons of salt at home and one million tons abroad during 1922. The sales in 1923 are estimated at 800,000 tons abroad and one million tons at home.

During November fertilizers were imported into Canada to the amount of 12,799,305 lbs. valued at \$219,624; of which 11,057,230 lbs. of the value of \$202,407 came from the United States. The total value of imports for November 1922 was \$143,915.

Ammonia will be manufactured at the new plant of the Italian Casale Process Co. at Terni, according to reports from Trade Commissioner A. A. Osborne at Rome.

ARGUES COSTS ARE TRADE SECRETS

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6—"A manufacturer or producer's cost of production can be obtained by the Tariff Commission, if obtainable at all, only upon a pledge that such information will be held in confidence by the Commission," declared Commissioner Henry H. Glassie, a member of the Commission, at further hearing before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on the petition of Norwegian Nitrogen Products Co., New York importers, for a writ to compel the Commission to disclose the American Nitrogen Products Co.'s cost of producing sodium nitrite.

"The Tariff Commission cannot compel a producer or manufacturer to submit his costs, and yet, for the purposes of changing the rate of duty on products imported into the United States, a comparison of such domestic and foreign costs is required by the law," he said. "Without obtaining both the foreign and domestic costs, Section 315 of the 1922 Tariff Act, the flexible provision, is a piece of waste paper," he continued. "Both by law and practice such cost information constitutes a trade secret." Mr. Glassie contended further that the Tariff Commission is the only one to rule on whether or not it is a trade secret and that the court does not have a right to decide the matter as it is not of a judicial character, but an administrative question within the Commission's own power to determine.

VALUE OF VIRGINIA-CAROLINA BONDS

Commenting upon Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.'s 7½ per cent bonds, due in 1937, the "Wall Street Journal" says they are a direct obligation of the company, but are not secured by mortgage. Authorized amount of the issue is \$25,000,000, of which \$12,375,000 is outstanding. These are subject to company's \$25,000,000 first mortgage 7 per cent bonds, due in 1947. Annual report of the company for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1923, showed a deficit of \$2,894,327, the third red letter report in succession. Although statement as to current earnings is at present unavailable, it may be said that, while the company is not in a position to report great improvement, it is believed to be headed toward better things.

The financial position of the company is sound. On May 31, 1923, total current liabilities were \$17,569,142, while current assets amounted to \$43,367,475, a ratio of 2.46 to one. Net working capital aggregated \$25,798,332, compared with \$23,640,392 in the previous year. So far, interest has been paid regularly, but continuance of payments is a matter which we cannot predict. We regard the bonds as speculative.

F. C. HUNNELL OPENS BOSTON OFFICE (Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Boston, Feb. 6—F. C. Hunnell, president and director of Hunnell & Co., Inc., successors to Marden, Orth & Hastings, who has resigned to enter business on his own account with headquarters in Brooklyn, N. Y., will maintain a branch in Boston where stocks will be carried for his customers in this territory. Mr. Hunnell is well known in the Boston trade, having for some time been manager of the local office of Hunnell & Co., Inc. He will specialize in supplies for the textile, soap and paint trades.

Texas Gulf Sulphur is a business man's investment offering a high yield, but is only sunable for one who can watch the situation and can afford to take the risk involved. It is not suitable for a woman or anyone dependent on income, says the "Wall Street Journal."

Business Brevities

E. F. Drew & Co. have filed a judgment against Philip Weisenthal amounting to \$156.26.

At a board meeting of Eugene Suter & Co., held on Jan. 30, Dr. Emile Baenziger, in charge of the European offices, and E. H. Manahan, of the New York office, were elected vice-presidents of the company.

Standard Agricultural Chemical Co. has designated the Secretary of State as its representative. The company is capitalized in Delaware for 750,000 shares of common stock at no par value.

Sewell H. Corkran has succeeded Carl Voss as Eastern representative, with offices in New York, for William Buedingen & Son. manufacturers of paper boxes. Mr. Voss is now operating his own plant for fancy boxes.

American Metal Co. has declared quarterly dividends of 75c on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred. The common is payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 18 and the preferred March 1 to stock of record Feb. 20.

Chile Copper Co. has entered into an agreement to sell its output through Metal Sales Corp. Edward Moschauer, who has been sales manager of Chile Copper, is now vice president, in charge of sales of Metal Sales Corp.

Arsenic Products and Refining Co., capitalized in Delaware for 15,000 shares common stock of no par value, recently qualified to do business in New York, and has named the Secretary of State as its representative.

The Maryland Section of the American Chemical Society held its sixty-ninth meeting on Jan. 25 at the Engineers' Club, Baltimore. Dr. Charles H. Herty, of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association. spoke on the chemical industry as affected by patents.

The factory of Johnson Products Co., manufacturers of celluloid products, at Garfield, N. J., was destroyed by fire last week, with loss of \$250,000 and the life of the night watchman on duty. Tanks of gasoline and benzol exploded and the intense heat of the celluloid materials stored in the building drove out the firemen.

National Biscuit Co. in its appeal to the New York Federal courts, asks a review of the order of the commission which prohibits the quantity discount system, and declared that their transactions were not interstate commerce and that the findings were deceptively framed.

A new boll-weevil poison has been brought to the attention of the Department of Agriculture, but due to precautions associated with patent proceedings, the names of the manufacturers and the nature of the product have been withheld. Senator Harrison of Mississippi introduced the manufacturers to the Department officials and it is understood that the product is regarded very favorably.

Production of lignite coal in the North Dakota mines, in 1923, reached the highest figures in the history of the mining industry in the state, according to J. P. Mellon, state mine inspector. Production was 1,435,605 tons, compared with 1,057,823 in 1922. The value after mining is placed at \$3,742,413. There were 259 lignite coal mines producing in the state. Although the increased production over 1922 was 78.6 per cent, it is estimated that 100,000 tons were mined and not reported.

Chemicals for Consuming Industries

Heavy Chemicals, pages 428-430; Fine Chemicals 424-426; Fatty Oils, 443

UNSETTLED DEMAND FOR CHEMICALS
IN CONSUMING INDUSTRIES

Buying Confined to Small Quantities for Immediate Requirements—Demand for Rubber Chemicals Gaining—Price Changes More Numerous—Starches and Dextrines Higher—Tin Salts Advance—Acetone Reduced—Caustic Potash Firmer

Demand for chemicals in the consuming industries continues rather spotty and in most cases there is a tendency to buy only for immediate requirements while waiting for a turn toward a definite trend in the market. Makers report fairly good deliveries on contract of basic chemicals which indicates a good under structure of the general situation. Consumers have been gradually going direct to makers for supplies with the result that dealers are enjoying only a small amount of business at present. According to forecasts of factors in the trade the coming few months will show increased expansion in the chemical field. A gradual broadening in the rubber industry is evident and the call for rubber chemicals and compounding ingredients is improving steadily.

Price changes were more numerous during the week and in some respects the market has a firmer tone. Starches and dextrines have been advanced following the rise in corn prices. Tin salts are higher due to high metal prices. Makers have reduced acetone. Bichromates are holding firm. Sal ammoniac is higher. Fatty cils are a trifle weaker. Olive oil is scarce and held at higher prices. Alkalis and heavy acids are moving well on contract. Bleaching powder is steady at recent prices.

Leather Chemicals

| Trea | ad of t | he Ma | rket | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|--------|---------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| | Today | | Last Month | | War Peak | Pre- War |
| Acid, Acetic, 28% | \$3.38 | \$3.38 | \$3.38 | \$3.171/2 | \$17.00 | \$1.50 |
| Acid, Formic, 90% | .14 | .14 | .121/2 | .16 | 1.50% | .07 |
| Acid, Lactic, 22% dark | .043/2 | | | .041/2 | .07 | .02 |
| Potassium Bichromate | .095/2 | .0954 | .091/2 | .10 | .65 | .063/4 |
| Epsom Salt, tech | 1.80 | 1:80 | 1.80 | 1.85 | 3.75 | 1.00 |
| Sodium Prussiate, Imp | 111/2 | .111/ | .111/2 | .19 | 1.25 | .18 |
| Soda Ash, 58% wks | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.45 | 4.10 | .69 |
| Sodium Bichromate | .073/4 | .074 | .071/8 | .071/2 | .45 | .043/4 |
| Sodium Hyposulfite | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 3.00 | 3.75 | 1.80 |
| Sodium Sulfide, 60% wks | .031/2 | .031/ | .031/2 | .041/2 | .101/4 | .021/4 |
| Average | .981 | .981 | .980 | 1.009 | 3.267 | .528 |

Consumption of leather chemicals continues along moderate lines for immediate requirements. In some sections a resumption of operations in tanning is reported with a corresponding increase in the volume of tanning materials and chemicals consumed. In the chemical market a firmer tone is noted in a number of items, due in part to a better call for supplies and in part to difficulty in obtaining a few imported products. The trend of the vegetable and animal oil markets has been downward during the last week or two. Tanning extracts are subject to shading here and there in order to place the business. Formic acid continues firm at the recent advance. Sal ammoniac is a trifle firmer. Imported hyposulfite and Epsom salt are slightly higher. Formaldehyde is firmer. Bichromates have a stronger tone. Tanners' syrup has been advanced.

Acid, Acetic—A fair demand is reported in some sections but still somewhat restricted in volume. Prices are steady at \$3.38@\$3.63 for 28 per cent; 56 per cent, \$6.75@\$7.00; 70 per cent, \$8.38@\$8.63; glacial, \$12.78 @\$13.53.

Acid, Formic—Holding firm at the recent advance. Supplies from abroad are difficult to obtain and slow in arriving. Sellers are quoting 90 per cent at 13½c@14c lb. as to quantity.

Acid, Lactic—Supplies are moving out regularly with prices holding steady at 4½c@5clb. for the dark 22 per cent and 5½c@6clb. for light; 44 per cent, dark, 9½c@10clb. and light, 11½c@12clb.; 66 per cent, dark, 14½c@15clb. and light, 25c@30clb.

Arsenic-Red sulfide unchanged at 15c@151/2clb. on routine demand.

Alums—Unchanged at \$3.50@\$3.65 for ammonia lump and \$3.55@\$3.75 for ground. Potash at 4½c@4½clb. and imported at \$2.90@\$3.00. Chrome, 5½c@6clb.

Ammonium Chloride—Increased demand and smaller supplies of imported on spot. White imported at 6½c @6¾clb., and grey, 7½c@8clb. Domestic, 7¼c@8clb. for white and grey, 8c@8½clb.

Epsom Salt—Imported technical is stronger and quoted at \$1.15@\$1.20 and domestic at \$1.80@\$2.00. Domestic U.S.P. at \$2.10@\$2.50 as to quantity and imported at \$2.00@\$2.25.

Extracts—Holders are inclined to shade prices here and there though they state prices are at low levels now. Archil offered at 14c@17clb. as to grade; chestnut, 134c @2clb.; cutch, Borneo, 434c@5½clb.; Rangoon, 13c@16clb.; gambier, 8½c@9½clb.; hematine, paste, 11c@12clb.; crystals, 14c@20clb.; hemlock, 3c@3½clb.; logwood, 10clb. and lower grades, 7c@9clb.; solid, 9c@13clb.; myrobalans, 4c@4½clb.; oak, 4c@5clb.; quebracho, 3c@3½clb.; solid, 4½c@434clb.; sumac, 8c@10clb. Imports of tanning materials have been gradually increasing.

Formaldehyde—Holding firm at the recent advance to 11c@111/4clb. on improved demand.

Oils—Vegetable and animal oils were a trifle easier during the week. Cottonseed oil has been weak and likewise lard and tallow. Neatsfoot oil is unchanged at 11½clb. for extra; castor oil is firm. Cod oil is moving better at 66c@70c per gallon. Refined menhaden is firm. Linseed oil is stronger at 92c for future delivery. Degras is unchanged at 4¾clb.; moellon, 50c gal.

Potassium Bichromate—Quoted at 95%c@10clb. as to quantity with one maker out of the market at present. Demand is reported quite good and showing signs of improvement.

Potassium Prussiate—The yellow is offered at lower prices with domestic and imported at 20c@21clb. Red named at 45c@48clb.

Soda Ash—The situation presents no new features. Deliveries are reported steady and with contracts practically all in for the year little new business is passing. Makers quote contracts at \$1.38 in carlots of bags, \$1.25 in bulk and \$1.63 in barrels. Spot business in small lots at \$2.04@\$2.19 in bags and \$2.29@\$2.44 in barrels, delivered.

Soda Caustic—Makers report a steady volume of deliveries on contract while new business is coming in occasionally. Contract business named at \$3.10 in carlots of drums at works. Less-than-carlot business around New York at \$3.76@\$3.91 as to quantity.

Sodium Bichromate—Holding at 8½c@8¾clb. as to quantity. Consumers have been taking increased quantities and the outlook is improving steadily.

Sodium Hyposulfite—Imported is in short supply at present and prices are slightly higher around 3clb. for pea crystals. Domestic prices are unchanged.

Sodium Prussiate—Imported is holding at 11½c@12c lb. on routine demand while domestic is offered at 12clb. at works.

Sodium Sulfide—Small quantities have been moving quite freely and consumers have been showing better inquiries. Imported sulfide prices are firmer. Solid, 60 per cent, quoted from 3½c@5clb. as to seller and quantity; broken, 4c@5clb.; crystals, 2c@234clb.

Tanners' Syrup—Prices have advanced 10c per 100lb. and further advances are expected following the recent strength in corn; 42 degree named at \$3.46@\$3.56; 43 degree, \$3.51@\$3.61.

Tidewater Leather Co. recently organized at Salem, Mass., has taken over the tannery formerly owned by Northeastern Leather Co., which was purchased last fall by Atherton N. Hunt, clerk of the new corporation. Geo. H. Capen is president and Irving Skilton is treasurer. High grade patent leathers will be produced.

Paper Chemicals

| Tre | nd of t | the Ma | rket | | | |
|----------------------|---------|--------|-------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Last | | Last Year | War Peak | Pre- War |
| Aluminum Sulfate | | \$2.40 | | \$2.40 | \$5.50 | \$1.50 |
| Bleaching Powder | | | | 2.00 | 9.50 | 1.50 |
| Casein | .123/2 | .127/ | 101/2 | .25 | .28 | .20 |
| China Clay, Dom | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 25.00 | 8.00 |
| Chlorine Cyl | | .041/ | .04 | .051/4 | .30 | .08 |
| Salt Cake | | 21.00 | 21.00 | 25.00 | 80.00 | 11.00 |
| Sodium Silicate, 40° | .80 | .80 | .80 | .95 | 1.75 | 2.00 |
| Soda Ash | | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.45 | 4.10 | .69 |
| Sulfur | | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 65.00 | 20.00 |
| Rosin F grade | | 5.90 | 5.75 | 5.75 | 4.50 | 20.25 |
| Average | 6.100 | 6.115 | 6.072 | 7.195 | 13.30 | 5.50 |

While consumption of paper chemicals is showing improvement in some quarters, demand is somewhat spotty in nature. January is usually a quiet month but a steady increase is expected during the next month or two. Foreign pulp and paper have been coming in quite freely and this naturally has affected the domestic industry and the consumption of paper chemicals. Prices are generally steady and no changes are reported though softness is noted in casein in some directions. Domestic salt cake is encountering some competition from imported material though this is confined mainly to Atlantic coast districts. Bleaching powder and chlorine are holding firm at recent quotations.

Aluminum Sulfate—Contract deliveries are proceeding with fair regularity while new business is showing signs of improvement. Prices hold at \$2.25@\$2.50 for the iron-free and \$1.35@\$1.40 for commercial,

Blanc Fixe-Makers' prices are steady while demand

1816 1924 CHEMICALS "Over a Century of Service and Progress" "ISCO" LEATHER FINISHES HEMATINE CRYSTALS EGG ALBUMEN CHEMICALS AND COLORS INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO., Inc. Manufacturers, Importers, Exporters of **Industrial Chemicals** 46 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK CITY Branch Offices Chicago Philadelphia Boston Cleveland Gloversville, N. Y. **Factories** Jersey City, N. J. Niagara Falls, N. Y. Murphysboro, Ill

Owego, N. Y.

High "Shopping around for dyestuffs is expensive in the long run. When you find a Colors firm which merits your confidence it is best to stay with it. Which is undoubtedly the reason why we have attracted a large and continuous clientele. The Heller & Merz Co. 505 Hudson St., New York Boston Chicago Philadelphia Springfield, Mass-267 Atlantic Ave. 109 W. Austin Ave. 114 Market St. 24 Lester St.

Factory Newark, N. J.

is more or less routine. Dry named at 75.00 \$80.00 ton and pulp at 50.00 \$55.00 ton. Imported at \$70.00 72.00 ton.

Casein—A slight weakening is reported in some directions but the market still appears to be 12½clb, for imported, duty paid, and the same for domestic though small lots bring higher prices. Imports at New York last week included 1,641 bags from Argentina.

Chlorine—Demand is reported gaining but inclined to be spotty. Contract deliveries are proceeding steadily while new business is progressing satisfactorily. Contract business in tanks named at 3½clb. and 4½c@5clb. in cylinders. Small quantities up to 6c@8clb. in small cylinders.

China Clay—Nothing new in the way of prices. Deliveries reported fair and new business coming in from time to time. Crude named at \$6.00@\$8.00 ton; washed and ground, \$7.50@\$12.00 ton; filler clay, \$13.00@\$16.00 ton; coating clay, \$25.00 ton.

Salt Cake—Domestic prices are holding at recent levels of \$21.00@\$24.00 ton. Imported material is being offered slightly under domestic material at about \$20.00 ton.

Satin White—Unchanged in makers' hands at \$1.45 @\$1.50 on routine demand.

Sodium Bisulfite—Dry powder is named at 4c@41/4clb. by makers while the liquid is quoted at \$1.25@\$1.75 according to strength.

Sodium Silicate—Makers continue to quote 40 degree in tanks at 75c per 100lb. and 80c@85c as to quantity in drums. Sixty degree named at \$1.75@\$2.00.

Soda Ash—The situation presents no new features. Deliveries are reported steady and with contracts practically all in for the year little new business is passing. Makers quote contracts at \$1.38 in carlots of bags, \$1.25 in bulk and \$1.63 in barrels. Spot business in small lots at \$2.04@\$2.19 in bags and \$2.29@\$2.44 in barrels, delivered.

Sulfur—Producers quote \$14.00@\$15.00 ton at the mine or \$18.00@\$19.00 ton f.o.b. New York.

Talc—Prices quoted at a range according to quality and quantity. Contract reported at \$13.50@\$15.00 as to grade and \$14.00@\$18.00 ton in carlots at the mines.

Rosins—Further declines of 5c@15c noted as buying shows a falling off. Supplies are adequate and lower prices failed to attract consumers. Quotations B to I, \$5.75; K, \$6.25; M, \$6.65; N, \$7.15; WG, \$7.75; WW, \$8.00

Pacific Coast paper dealers, affiliated with the Pacific States Paper Trade Association and its local units, have been adjudged by the Federal Trade Commission to be

engaged in price-fixing and conducting operations in "a manner that restrains, limits and lessens competition in interstate commerce." Together with local associations in Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland and Spokane they were ordered by the commission to "cease and desist" from a series of specified actions, including among others an alleged boycott of the American Writing Paper Company of Massachusetts, which were held to be instances of the trade restraint found.

EFFECT OF LOWER CASEIN PRICES

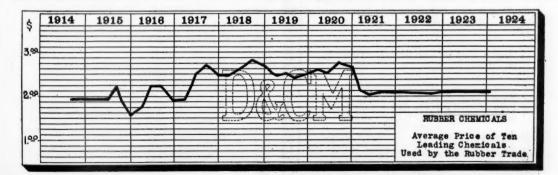
(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Boston, Feb. 6—In an address before the New England Milk Producers Association, W. H. Bronson, head of the research department of that organization, said that casein, which a year ago was bringing 21 to 25 cents a pound is now worth from 10 to 12 cents a pound Stated in terms of skim milk values he said a year ago casein would return net from 50 to 60 cents a hundred while today the return above manufacturing costs is 15 to 20 cents per hundred. "The price of this product is particularly important to us," he said, "for much surplus skim milk goes into casein. When the return on casein is good there is less pressure to force skim milk onto the fluid milk market."

Rubber Chemicals

| Tre | nd of | the Ma | rket | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Today | | Last Month | Last Year | War Peak | Pre- War |
| Antimony Sulfide Crim | \$.39 | \$.39 | \$.39 | \$.35 | \$.45 | \$.35 |
| Carbon Bisulfide | .06 | .06 | .06 | .06 | .50 | .10 |
| Carbon Black | | .11 | .11 | .13 | (.30 | .14 |
| China Clay, Imp | | 16.00 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | T4:00 |
| Hexamethylene | .821/2 | | | | 1.35 | (. |
| Iron Oxide, Span | .031/2 | | | .04 | .041/2 | .ds |
| Lithopone | .061/2 | | .065/8 | .06 | .08 | |
| Sulfur | 3.05 | 3.05 | 3.05 | 2.50 | 6.50 | 2.75 |
| Whiting, Dom | | 14.00 | 14.00 | 18.00 | 30.00 | 11.00 |
| Zinc Oxide, Amer | .073/4 | .073/4 | .073/4 | .07 | .091/2 | .09 |
| Average | 3.462 | 3.462 | 3.462 | 3.820 | 5.931 | |

A good volume of rubber chemicals has gone into consumption during the week, and an increase in consumption is probable as time goes on. Holders of chemicals are firm in their ideas and in some instances advances have been registered. Goods are moving on contracts with tendency for buyers to take full amount of requirements. If any difference is shown, mechanical rubber manufacturers are taking more chemicals than the tire makers. Construction of carbon black plants is progressing in Louisiana, and from indications the supply of this item will not be on the short side. However, with the strengthening of exchange some fair sized quantities have been exported.



Benzene, both 90 per cent and pure, has advanced on strength of firmer prices for gasoline. Whiting and white barytes have been in active demand. Thiocarbanilide is active with tendency for buyers to order in larger lots. Litharge has advanced owing to higher lead market. Inquiry for talc is routine.

Acid, Acetic-A fair demand is reported in some sections but still somewhat restricted in volume. Prices are steady at \$3.38@\$3.63 for 28 per cent; 56 per cent, \$6.75@\$7.00; 70 per cent, \$8.38@\$8.63; glacial, \$12.78

Acetone-Producers have reduced prices and are now quoting methyl at \$1.05 in tanks and \$1.07@\$1.10 in drums. C.P. is lower at 22c@221/2clb. Acetone oil unchanged at \$1.25@\$1.30. E. C. week . . I

Aniline Oil-Demand along routine lines at 16c@17c 1b. works, and 17c@18clb. for spot goods.

Aluminum Flake-Some fair sized quantities passed into consumption at \$23@\$27 ton works.

Antimony Sulfide-Little better than routine demand at 19c@24clb. spot for golden, and 39c@50clb. for crimson, as to quality.

Asbestine-In better demand at \$18@\$20 ton works as to quantity.

Benzene-Owing to strength of gasoline market ninety per cent has advanced and now quoted at 22c@24c gal. works in tanks, and 27c@29c gal. in drums. Pure also higher at 24c@26c gal. works in tanks, and 29c@33c gal. in drums. Another advance in gasoline in the West has been noted, and whether the market here will advance in sympathy, remains to be seen.

Blanc Fixe-Little inquiry noted at 4c@41/2clb. f.o.b. New York.

Carbon Bisulfide-In good active demand at 6c@61/2c 1b. spot.

Carbon Black-Quoted at 13c@15clb. spot in cases for air floated material, 11c@13clb. for ordinary, and 11c@13clb. for compressed. Tendency has been for export buyers to swing from the soft lamp black to the harder material, according to the trade. Export demand fair with most of inquiries coming from the Orient.

China Clay-Quoted at \$13@\$20 ton works for domestic, and \$18@\$20 ton for imported.

Diphenylguanidine-Named firm at \$1.10@\$1.151b. spot as to quantity.

Hexamethylene-Quoted at 821/2c@85clb. spot as to quantity with tendency for makers to maintain a sold-up position. Some of the export inquiry of last week has resulted in orders.

Iron Oxide-Spanish material named at 31/2c@71/2clb. spot, and English at 12c@16clb. as to quantity and

Litharge-Has advanced owing to strength of lead market and now named at \$10.75@\$11.00 cwt. as to

Lithopone-In small demand at the moment at 61/2c @71/sclb. spot.

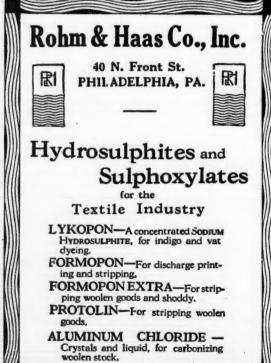
Mineral Rubber-Quoted at \$35@\$50 ton for 300/315

Quinoidine-Importers report a quiet market at 55clb. spot in drums.

Sulfur-Named at \$3.05@\$3.30 cwt.; superfine at \$2.50



NEWARK, N.J.



@\$2.90 cwt.; and chloride in active demand at 6c@7clb. spot.

Talc—Demand routine at \$15@\$18 ton works for domestic; French at \$40@\$45 ton; and Italian at \$47@\$58 ton. Last week 200 bags were imported at New York from Genoa.

Thiocarbanilide—In active demand at 28c@30clb. spot.

White Barytes—Some fair sized lots were disposed of last week at \$24@\$26 ton f.o.b. St. Louis. Imported at \$29@\$35 ton spot as to quality.

Whiting—In active demand with supplies sufficient for present requirements at \$16@\$18 ton for imported, and \$13@\$15 ton for domestic.

Zinc Oxide—Little activity reported at the moment at 734c@814clb. spot as to quantity.

Textile Chemicals

| Tre | end of | the Ma | rket | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Last | Last Menth | Last Year | War Peak | Pre- War |
| Acid, Acetic, 28% | \$3.38 | \$3.38 | \$3.38 | \$3.171/2 | \$17.00 | \$1.50 |
| Acid Oxalic | | .111/ | .12 | .12 | .70 | .071/ |
| Bleaching Powder | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 2.00 | 9.50 | 1.50 |
| Copper Sulfate | | 4.65 | 4.65 | 6.00 | 20.00 | 4.50 |
| Epsom Salt, U.S.P | | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.25 | 4.25 | 1.50 |
| Glauber's Salt | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.25 | 2.50 | .80 |
| Potash, Caustic, Imp | .061/2 | .061/ | .061/2 | .07 | .87 | .12 |
| Soda Ash, 38% Wks | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.38 | 1.45 | 4.10 | .09 |
| Soda Caustic, 76% wks | 3.19 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.161/2 | 9.50 | 1.80 |
| Sodium Bichromate | .071/4 | .071/ | .071/8 | .071/2 | .45 | .043/ |
| Average | 1.762 | 1.762 | 1.762 | 1.864 | 4.800 | 1.42 |
| | | | | | | |

While no important demand has developed during the week the outlook for the next few months is apparently brighter than at any previous time in the last three or four months. The announcement of woolen prices is expected to bring textile mills into line, especially the worsted mills which have been very dull recently. Cotton mills are still backward in production though southern mills are reported quite active. A slightly firmer tone is noted in chemicals and a few advances are recorded. Starches and dextrines are higher following the recent strength in corn prices, and further advances are not unlikely. Tin salts advanced the first of the month following the rise in tin prices. Bichromates are firmer. Sodium acetate is higher in some quarters. Formic acid continues at recent higher prices. Sodium sulfide is a trifle firmer. Oxalic acid is easier. Dyestuffs and intermediates continue quiet and routine.

Acid, Acetic—A fair demand is reported in some sections but still somewhat restricted in volume. Prices are steady at \$3.38@\$3.63 for 28 per cent; 56 per cent, \$6.75@\$7.00; 70 per cent, \$8.38@\$8.63; glacial, \$12.78 @\$13.53.

Acid, Formic—Holding firm at the recent advance. Supplies from abroad are difficult to obtain and slow in arriving. Sellers are quoting 90 per cent at 13½c@14c lb. as to quantity.

Acid, Oxalic—Somewhat easier with imported lower at 111/4c@111/2clb. and domestic at 111/2c@12clb.

Bleaching Powder—Makers are unchanged in their prices and quote \$1.50 at works for carlots of standard drums and up to \$1.90 for smaller quantities. Consumption is understood to be gaining steadily. Spot prices in dealers' hands are higher and in line with makers' ex-warehouse prices at \$2.00@\$2.25.

Chlorine—Demand is reported gaining but inclined to be spotty. Contract deliveries are proceeding steadily while new business is progressing satisfactorily. Contract business in tanks named at 3½clb. and 4½c@5clb.

in cylinders. Small quantities up to 6c@8clb. in small cylinders.

Epsom Salt—Imported technical is stronger and quoted at \$1.15@\$1.20 and domestic at \$1.80@\$2.00. Domestic U.S.P. at \$2.10@\$2.50 as to quantity and imported at \$2.00@\$2.25.

Glauber's Salt—Makers are holding prices steady on routine demand at \$1.30@\$1.75 as to quantity and seller. Imported named at 90c@\$1.00.

Potash, Caustic—Firmer at 6½c@6¾clb. on spot for imported material. Increased supplies expected with opening of the Ruhr and prices are uncertain. Domestic nominally named at 8c@8¾clb.

Potassium Bichromate—Quoted at 95%c@10clb. as to quantity with one maker out of the market at present. Demand is reported quite good and showing signs of improvement.

Soda Ash—The situation presents no new features. Deliveries are reported steady and with contracts practically all in for the year little new business is passing. Makers quote contracts at \$1.38 in carlots of bags, \$1.25 in bulk and \$1.63 in barrels. Spot business in small lots at \$2.04@\$2.19 in bags and \$2.29@\$2.44 in barrels, delivered.

Soda Caustic—Makers report a steady volume of deliveries on contract while new business is coming in occasionally. Contract business named at \$3.10 in carlots of drums at works. Less-than-carlot business around New York at \$3.76@\$3.91 as to quantity.

Sodium Acetate—Firmer in some quarters but quoted from 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)cap (205\(\frac{1}{2}\)clb.

Sodium Bichromate—Holding at 8¼c@8¾clb. as to quantity. Consumers have been taking increased quantities and the outlook is improving steadily.

Sodium Sulfide—Small quantities have been moving quite freely and consumers have been showing better inquiries. Imported sulfide prices are firmer. Solid, 60 per cent, quoted from 3½c@5clb. as to seller and quantity; broken, 4c@5clb.; crystals, 2c@234clb.

Tin Salts—Following the rise in metal during January, makers advanced tin crystals 1clb. to 35½c@36clb.; bichloride, 14clb.; oxide, 53c@55clb.; tetrachloride, 28½clb.

Starches and Dextrines

Following the recent strength in corn, producers have increased starch and dextrine prices 10c per 100lb. With the corn market still strong further advances may be expected in the near future. British gum now quoted at \$3.94@\$4.19, according to quantity. Corn dextrine, \$3.59@\$3.69; yellow, \$3.64@\$3.74; potato, 7½c@8clb.; powdered starch, \$3.17@\$3.27; pearl, \$3.07@\$3.17. Potato, 5c@6clb.; tapioca, 4c@7clb. Technical albumen continues scarce and high around \$1.25lb.

AMERICAN WOOLEN PRICES ANNOUNCED

American Woolen Co. opened its staple worsted and woolen suiting and overcoating lines for fall 1924 at the salesrooms in New York, Jan. 31, showing prices to be practically on a parity with those of a year ago and fully 10 per cent lower than prices for Spring named last July. Staple worsted suitings, where advances were noted, showed them to be less than 5 per cent. Woolen suitings and overcoatings are slightly advanced, but in few cases more than 10 per cent.

The reduction of fifty cents a pound in prices of fine counts of glos (artificial silk), announced last week by a leading producer, was followed by a general downward revision of prices by other large manufacturers.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

CLASSIFICATION—Prices quoted herein are listed in the following groups: Chemicals, including heavy and technical chemicals, fine and medicinal chemical caromatic chemicals and isolates, crudes and intermediates from coal-tar, various fine alkaloids, and miscellaneous products; Crude Drugs, Essential Oils, including oleoresins; Fatty Oils, including Animal, Vegetable and Fish Oils, Greases, Fats, and Tallow; Tanning and Dye Extracts, including miscellaneous natural tanning woods, extracts, etc. All groups are arranged in straight alphabetical order.

Packages—Prices are for large quantities in original packages of the customary trading units of weight or measure. A container given in connection with a price does not necessarily mean that this is the quantity on which the price is based. Containers named are the original packages most commonly sold in this market.

QUOTATIONS—Chemical prices quoted herein are those of American manufacturers unless otherwise specified. Quotations on imported chemicals are so designated. Where resale or "second hand" stocks of any chemical product are sufficient to be considered a factor in determining the market, prices for goods in this class will be quoted in addition to makers' prices available, and indicated as such. Chemical prices quoted herein are for goods spot New York or Metropolitan

District, f. o. b. or ex-store, for immediate shipment, unless otherwise specified. Numerous domestic-made heavy or industrial chemical products are sold principally on a basis of f. o. b. works, and are thus quoted in the list herein, each instance of a "works" price, however, being specified as such.

Fatty Oils prices quoted herein are for goods spot New York unless otherwise noted; f. o. b. mills and Coast prices being designated as such. Crude Drugs and Essential Oils are quoted f. o. b. New York (Manhattan with limitations) for immediate shipment. Tanning and Dye Extracts are quoted spot New York unless otherwise noted.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—All quotations are made on a basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces, and American gallons. The following equivalents are given for the reference of exporters, importers, and foreign buyers:

- 1 Imperial Gallon (British) —1.20 American Gallons 1 American Gallon — .833 Imperial Gallon
- 1 American Gallon —3.79 Liters
- 1 Liter .264 American Gallon
- 1 American Gallon (Water)—8.35 Pounds 1 Pound (Avoirdupois) — .454 Kilograms 1 Kilogram —2.20 Pounds

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Chemicals

| | | | * | | | | | | |
|--|------|---------|--|-------|--------|--|-------|-----|------|
| ACETANILID, tech. 150 D bbls D | .27 | : .28 | Acid, Carbolic-(continued) | | | Acid, hydrofluoric—(continued) | | | |
| 100 lb kgs | .28 | : .30 | Crude, 25% 50 gal. bblsgal | .35 | : .8 | | | | .14 |
| USP 200 m bbls | .32 | : .33 | 10%, 50 gal. bblsgal | .30 | : .8 | | | | .13 |
| Second Hands | .29 | : .30 | Chloracetic, | | | White Acid, 100 lb cby. wks. lb | | : | .26 |
| Acetic Anhydride, 85% 480 lb drs. lb | | : .38 | mono 100 lb bbls. wks lb | | : .3 | | | : | .25 |
| 85%, 107 m cbys | | : .38 | Di, 150 m cbys wksm | | : 1.0 | | | | |
| 92-95% 100 m cbys | .43 | : .45 | Tri, 425 lb bbls. wkslb | *** | : 2.4 | 5 wks | | : | .12 |
| Acetone, CP 700 lb drs. c/l wks lb | | : .22 | Chlorosulfonie, 1500 lb drs. | | | Hypophosphorous, USP 30% 5 | | | |
| 700 lb drs. lc/1 wks | | : .221 | wis | .15 | : .1 | gal. demis ID | | | .95 |
| 350 fb drs. lc/l wksfb | | : .223 | Chromic, USP 200 h drums Ib | | : .4 | | | | .32 |
| Second Hands, spot | .30 | : .82 | 85% Pure, 200 D drums Ib | *** | : .3 | | .0414 | | .05 |
| Acetone Oils, light, drs. wksgal | 1.25 | : 1.30 | Chromotropic, 300 lb bbls lb | | : 1.8 | LACTIC, 22 70 tark 500 m bots. m | .0534 | | .06 |
| Heavy, drs., wksgal | 1.25 | : 1.30 | Chrysophanic, see Chrysarobin | | | 44% dark, bbls | .0914 | | .10 |
| Acetphenetidin, 150 lb bbls lb | 1.85 | : 1,90 | Cinnamic, 5 lb cans lb | | : 3.9 | | .1114 | | .12 |
| Acetyl Chloride, 100 m chys D | .40 | : .41 | | | . 0.0 | 66% bbls, dark, bbls ID | .14% | | .15 |
| ACID. 1, 2, 4, 250 h bbls h | | : 1.30 | CITRIC, USP cryst 230 m bbls. m | | : .4 | 660% Hight bhile Th | .25 | | .30 |
| Aestic. 28%, 400 m bbls, c/l | | . 2.00 | Powd., USP 200 b bbls. b | *** | : .4 | TIOD TY 100 th above th | .70 | | .75 |
| wis100 Tb | | : 3.38 | Imported, cryst. 112 lb kegs. lb | .48 | 4 | THE PITT 100 B above B | *** | | .70 |
| 28%, le/l wks100 h | | : 3.63 | Single kegs | .48 | : .4 | 3 | | | |
| 56%, c/l wks100 m | | : 6.75 | Cresylie, 95% dark dr. NYsal | | : 1.1 | | | | .90 |
| 56%, lc/l wks100 lb | | : 7.00 | 97-99% straw, drs. wksgal | | : .1 | anominate, 200 to both | .60 | : | .65 |
| 70%, bbls, c/l wks100 lb | | : 8.38 | 97-99% pale, drs. NYgal | 70 | 8 | and a second sec | | | |
| 70%, le/l wis 100 m | | : 8.63 | Crude, spot, drumsgal | | | _ aritime, was, coccessed that | .07% | | .08 |
| 80% coml. bbls. c/l wks.100 b | | : 9.58 | | .60 | : .6 | Dinney, when control come | .01 | | .013 |
| 80% coml. le/l wis100 m | *** | : 9.83 | Diethylbarbituric, 10 lb lots, | | | Tank cars, wksN Unit | .06% | | .07 |
| 80% pure bbls. c/l wks.100 h | | : 11.41 | 1 m bot m | | : 10.5 | | .0009 | | .01 |
| 80%, pure le/l whs100 h | | : 11.60 | Formic 85% tech. 140 lb cbys. lb | .13 | | 31/2 Molybdie, 85% pure 1 lb bot. lb | 1.60 | : 1 | 1.70 |
| Glacial, bbls, c/l wks100 lb | *** | : 12.78 | 90%, 80 lb cbys. incl lb | .131/ | | | *** | : 2 | 1.85 |
| Glacial, lo/l wks100 h | | : 13.03 | Gallic, USP, 150 m bblsm | | : .6 | | | | |
| Glacial USP cby. wks100 h | *** | : 13.53 | Gamma, 225 lb bbls, wkslb Bbls., ton lets wkslb | | : 1.7 | O time D | *** | 2 5 | 2.25 |
| Acetylenlicylic, 220 D bbls D | .15 | : .85 | Glycerophosphoric, 25% 1 m b. m | 1 80 | : 1.6 | 10 | | | |
| Second Hands | .72 | : .94 | H 225 m bbls | 1.50 | : 1.6 | | | - 1 | |
| Anthranille, tech. drs D | | 1.00 | Bbls. ton lots wks | .72 | : .1 | | 1.45 | | |
| 99-100%, 100B drsB | ••• | | Hydriodie, 10% USP 5 h bot. h | | : : | | | | 1.40 |
| Bennoie, tech. 100 m bbls D | *** | : .15 | Hydrobromic, 48% coml. 155 h | *** | | | 1,00 | : 1 | 1.10 |
| Tech. ten lots bbls | | .10 | ebys. wks ID | .35 | : .4 | 18°, 120 b cbys. | | | |
| USP, 100 b bbls | | : .75 | 48% coml. 10 cbys. wks Ib | *** | : .4 | C/1 WES | 1.00 | | 1.10 |
| Second Hands | .72 | 4: .113 | 400 TIPE 1550 | | | Tank cars, wksnet ton | | : | |
| Berie, crys. powd. 250 h bbls. h | | | | .11 | : .1 | | | | |
| Kegs, 100 lb | .111 | : 1.15 | Hydrochloric, see also Acid Muria | | | e/1 wks100 lb | 1.75 | : : | 2.00 |
| Browner's 250 D bbis D Butyric, 60% pure 5 D bot. D | .50 | : .60 | CP, USP, 110 h cbys h | | : .1 | Iron, free 20° chrs. | | | |
| C.P. 10 lb bot lb | 1.25 | : 1.50 | HYDROFLUORIC, 30% 400 D bb | | | c/l wks100 lb | | 2 | |
| Camphoric, USP, VIII 1 h bot. h | 5.90 | : 6.00 | | | | Mank own who not don | | - | |
| Carbolic, USP crys. see also Phenol | 0.00 | . 0.00 | 30% bbis. c/l wks | | | Muriatic, CP & USP, see Acid Hyd | | • | |
| 112 b timb | .80 | : .31 | 30% 100 D cbrs. wks D | | : : | | | | |
| \$5 b tim | .32 | : .33 | 48% single 100 m cby, wks. m | | | Naphthionie, tech. 250 lb bbls. lb | | : | .62 |
| 5 h tim or both | .35 | : .36 | 48% 10 chys. wks | | : .1 | | *** | : | .65 |
| 13 bot | .39 | : .40 | 52% 100 h cby. wksh | | : .1 | | | | |
| LAurald USP, 1 D bot D | .38 | : .39 | 52% 10 cby, wks | | | | 1.05 | | 1.10 |
| | - | | | | | | | | |

COOPER C. P. ACIDS

HYDROCHLORIC NITRIC SULPHURIC

Cooper standard quality chemicals have been maintained for 65 years by a policy of conformity to the most exacting specifications of advanced laboratory science.

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> And other Morphine Preparations

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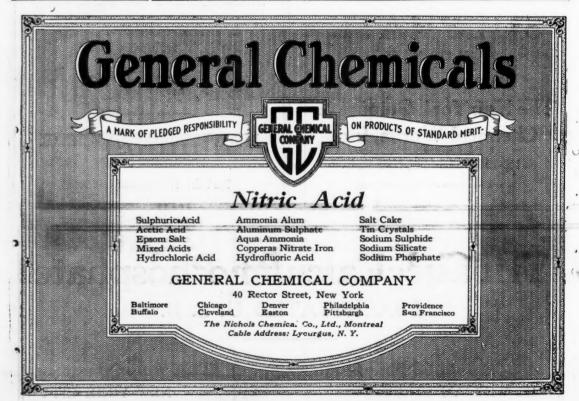
Tribasic Calcium Phosphate PRECIPITATED U. S. P.

Wilches-Martin-Wilches Co.

135 WILLIAM STREET

NEW YORK CITY

| ACID, NITRIC, 36º 135 h | | | Acid Sulfurie | | | ALCOHOL—(continued) | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------|-----------------------------|---|---|----------------------|
| le/l cbys, wks 100 fb Cbys. c/l wks 100 fb 38° lc/l cbys. wks 100 fb Cbys., c/l wks 100 fb | 4.75 : 4.50 : 5.25 : 5.00 : | 5.00 4.75 5.75 5.25 | Oleum, 20 p.e. 1500 b drums, le/l wks 100 b Drums, c/l wks 100 lb Tank cars. wks net ton | 1.50 1.25 | : 1.75 : 1.50 : 18.00 | Isopropyl, crude 50 gal. drsgal Refued, 50 gal. drsgal 4.00 Ref'd, 91% drsgal | : | 2.25 4.50 3.50 |
| 40° le/i cbys. wks100 lb Cbys., e/l wks100 lb 42° le/l cbys. wks100 lb Cbys., c/l wks100 lb | 5.75 : 5.50 : 6.25 : 6.00 : | 6.00 5.75 6.75 6.25 | Contract cars, waston Oleum, 40% drs le/l was net ton Oleum, 60% drs, le/l was net | **** | : 40.00 | Methyl, see Alcohol, Wood Propyl, nml. erd. 50 gal. drms.gal Refined, 10 lb canslb | | 4.40 |
| C. P. cbys. single wks100 lb Oxalic, 325 lb bbls. wks lb | .1114: | .16 | Sulfurous, USP 6% 100 m cbys. m | .05 | : 70.00 : .06 | No. 1 Complete Denat. 188 Proof | | |
| Bbls., NY | .111/4: | .12 | 4% 100 lb cbyslb USP, 5 gal. demislb | .04 | : .05 | 50 gal. bbls. inclgal .56 | : | .58 |
| Phosphorie, 50% tech. 100 m | : | .13 | Tannie, tech. 300 b bblsb | .80 | : .45 | 50 gal. drums, extragal .51 No. 1 Special Denat. 190 Proof | | .53 |
| cbys | .07%: | .08 | USP, fluffy, 50 lb bbls lb Tartarie USP cryst 300 lb bbls. lb USP, powd, 300 lb bbls. lb | | : .83 : .30 : .30 | 50 gal. bbl. indgal .54 50 gal. drums, extragal .48 | | .56 |
| Imported b Phthalic, see Phthalic Anhydride | : | .13 | Imp. USP, 240 lb bblslb Powd, 240 lb bblslb | .27 | | No. 5 Complete Denat. 188 Proof 50 gal. bbls, inclgal .53 | | .55 |
| Pieramie, 300 lb bbis | : | .85 | Tobias, 250 lb bblslb | | 1.05 | 50 gal. drums, extragal .47 | | .49 |
| Bbis, car lots with | .20 : 1.35 : | 1.40 | Valeric, C.P., 10 lb bot lb Aconitine Alk. cryst. 1 oz. vlsoz | | : 4.25 | 50 gal. bbls, inclgal .53 | : | .55 |
| Resublimed, 5 lb canslb Tech. powd., 200 lb bblslb | 1.65 | 1.75 | Amorphous, 1 oz. vlsoz Adeps Lanae, hydrous 350 lb bbls. lb | .21 | : 20.00 : .23 | 50 gal. Grums, extragal .46 In addition to the regular author- | • | .20 |
| Salicylic, tech. 125 lb bbls lb USP, 100 lb bbls lb Second Hands lb Sulfanilic, 250 lb bbls lb | .33 : | .34 .35 .35 | Anhydrous, 350 lb bblslb Albumen, Egg, ediblelb Technical, see Dyers Sundries ALCOHOL, USP 190 pf. 50 gal. | 1.15 | : .24 : 1.35 | ized formulae for completely dena- tured alcohol, some 75 formulae for specially denatured alcohol are au- thorized for special uses. Owing to the limitations of their uses however, | | |
| SULFURIC, 66° 180 lb cbys. le/1 wks 100 lb Cbys., le/1 wks 100 lb | | 1.75 1.40 | Becond Hands, bbls, UEP 190 pf | *** | : 4.91 | prices are quoted by the alcohol producers only to holders of per- mits allowing the use of specially | | |
| 1500 lb Drums, le/1 wks | : | 1.25 | Cologne Spirit, 50 gal, bbls.gal WOOD, see Methanol | | 5.00 | denatured formulae in products author- ized by the Dept. of Internal Revenue. | | |
| Tanks cars, wksnet ton : | 15.00 : 1 | 6.00 | Alcohols, also in 50 gal drums, extra and returnable. | | | Aloin, USP 100 b casesb .90 Alpha-Naphthol, crude 300 b bbls. b | | .95 |
| le/l wks 100 lb Drums, e/l wks 100 lb | .TO : | .90 | Amyl, see Oil Fure! Butyl, 50 gal. drums | .45 | : .60 | | : | .75 |
| Tank cars, wksnet ton C. P. 175 m cbys100 m | 9.00 : 1 | .000 | Refined, 10 b can b | 2.00 | 2.50 | Ton lots, bbls, wks | | .35 |





It Stands to Reason

that the enviable reputation that Calco Aniline Oil has established can be maintained only through the greatest care and attention devoted to the manufacture of CALCO NITROBENZOL, the first step in aniline production. The very rigid specifications that our own usage demands insure the buyer of CALCO NITROBENZOL against variations in shipments and resulting losses.

Calco Oil of Myrbane similarly owes its high standard of excellence to the strict tests that the Nitrobenzol must pass before it is considered satisfactory to bear the name CALCO NITROBENZOL.

THE CALCO CHEMICAL COMPANY Bound Brook N.J.

New York Boston Philadelphia Chicago

Canadian Representative: Dillons, Ltd., Montreal, Toronto

| ALUM, Ammenia, lump 400 D bbls. | | | AMMONIA anhyd. 100 m cyl m | : | .30 | , AMMONIUM-(Continued) | 1. | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------|--|--------|---------|--|-------|--------|
| wks | 3.50 : | 3.65 | Water, 26° 800 m drs. wks To | : | .06% | Persulfate, 112 b cases b | .40 | : .4 |
| Imp., 500 lb casks100 lb | : | | Drs. c/l wks | : | .06 1/2 | Phosphate, dibasic 200 lb bbls. lb Tech., powd. 325 lb bblslb | .35 | : .3 |
| Ground, 400 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb | 3.65 : | | C.P., cbys | 008/ | .14 | | | : .8 |
| Powd. 380 lb bbls. wks.100 lb | 3.90 : | | Imp., 800 lb drs.incl.spot. lb | .06%: | .07 | Salicylate, USP 100 lb kegs lb | ••• | - |
| Chrome 500 lb cks. wks.100 lb | 5.50 : | | 26° 100 m cbys. le/l wks. m | .07%: | .08% | Sulfate, bulk c/l wks100 lb 200 lb single bgs.c/l wks.100 lb | | : 3.0 |
| Potash, lump 400 lb bbls. | 0.00 | 0.00 | Chys., c/l wks | .0714: | .081/4 | 200 lb double bgs, f.a.s.100 lb | 2.85 | : 2.9 |
| wks | | 4.50 | 20°, 800 lb drs. lc/l wks. lb | *** : | .05 1/4 | Suifocyanide, tech, 100 h kgs. h | | : .5 |
| | : | | Cbys., le/1 wks | .06%: | .071/4 | CP, 25 D jars | .75 | : .8 |
| Bbls. c/l wks100 D | : | | 18°, 800 lb drs. le/l wkslb | : | .04 % | Amyl Acetate, tech. 50 gal, drs.gal | 4.65 | : 4.1 |
| Cont. bbls. c/l wks100 b | : | 4.25 | Chys., lc/l wks | ••• : | .05% | 90%, 5 gal. cansgal | 7.00 | : 8.0 |
| Imp. 650 m cases s.p 100 m | 2.90 : | 3.00 | 16°, 800 lb drs. lc/i wkslb Cbys., lc/l wkslb | : | .04 1/4 | Alcohol, see Fusel Oil | | |
| Ground, 400 lb bbls. wks.100 lb | 4.35 : | 4.60 | | ••• • | | ANILINE OIL, 900 D drs D | .16 | : .1 |
| Imp. 650 lb casks100 lb | 3.00 : | 3.25 | Ammonium Acetate, 100 lb kegs. lb | : | .40 | Aniline Salt 200 D bbls D | .23 | : .5 |
| Powd., 380 lb bbla, wks.100 lb | 4.50 : | 4.75 | Benzoate, USP, 1 lb bot lb | .98 : | 1.05 | Anthracene, 80-85%, 600 h casks | | |
| Chrome, 700 lb cks wks. 100 lb | 5.50 : | | Bifluoride, 300 lb bbls lb | .23 : | .23 | wks | .75 | : 1.0 |
| | | | 100 lb kegs | .23 : | .24 | 80-85%, 600 lb casks wkslb | .75 | : 1.0 |
| Soda, grd. 400 fb bbls. wks. 100 fb | : | | Bromide, 50 lb boxes | .36 : | .37 | 28-30%, Imp | | : .0 |
| Bbls. c/l wks100 lb | : | 3.50 | Imported, 112 lb boxeslb | .20 : | .21 | Anthraquinone, subl. 125 b bbls. b | 1.15 | : 1.2 |
| Aluminum, metal, c/1 NY100 lb | 27.50 : | 28.00 | Carb., tech. 560 lb casks lb | : | .10 | 30% paste 350 lb bblslb | *** | : ., |
| Chloride, anhyd, 275 lb drs lb | .20 : | .33 | Powd., tech. 385 lb bbls. lb | : | .09 | | 10.50 | : 10.6 |
| 30% sol. 120 h ebysh | .0314: | .04 | USP, lump, 100 h kegsh | : | .091/4 | Needle Powd., 100 lb cases lb | .08 | : .0 |
| Hydrate 96% light 90 h bbls. h | .17%: | .181/2 | Powd., 100 h kegs | : | .10% | ANTIMONY CHLORIDE, anhyd 10001 | D | _ |
| Heavy, 62-64%, 220 lb bgs lb | .06 | | Chloride, Domestie | | | drs ID | ** | : .3 |
| 400 lb bbls, wks lb | .06%: | .07 | Bbls., e/l wks | : | .071/ | Sol'n, 130 lb carboyslb | | - |
| SULFATE, Iron-free bags c/l | | | Bbls., c/l wks | : | .071/4 | Oxide, 500 lb bbls | .08% | |
| wks | 2.25 : | 2.50 | Gray 250 lb bbls, wks lb Bbls., c/l wks lb | .08%: | .08% | Salt, dom. 500 lb bbls lb | | 2 |
| Imported, spot100 lb | 2.20 : | | Imp. wh. 600 lb casks spot. lb | .06%: | .06% | Imp., NY | .19 | : .2 |
| Comm'l., 1/2% fron, bgs. c/l | 2.20 . | 4.00 | Gray, 600 lb casks spot. lb | .0734: | .08 | Sulfuret, golden 500 lb bbls lb | | : .2 |
| wksEast 100 fb | : | 1.40 | Lump, 500 lb casks spot lb | .14 : | .15 | Crimson, 500 lb bblslb | *** | : .1 |
| Cont. bgs. c/l wks. E.100 fb | : | | Ichthyolate, as to brand Ib | 4.25 : | 5.00 | 336 lb kegs | | : .3 |
| Bags, c/l wks, W100 lb | : | | | 1.40 . | | Red, 500 lb bbls | | : .4 |
| Bbis., c/l wks. East. 100 B | : | | Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars lb | : | 5.20 | 336 lb kegslb | | : .4 |
| Bulk, e/l cont. wks. E.100 lb | : | | Lactate, 500 lb bbls | .15 : | .16 | Tartrolactate, 500 D bbls D | | : .4 |
| amidol, (see Diaminophenal) | | | Nitrate, tech. crys. 225 m bbls m | : | | Antipyrine, USP, 100 lb cases lb | 2.25 | : 2.4 |
| midopyrine, 10 lb boxes lb | 4.60 : | 4.75 | Refined Crystals, bbls | .18 : | .20 | Apomorphine Hydchlide, 1/2 cm. vls.cm | 19.10 | : 19.3 |
| 1 m cartons, 10 m | : | ••• | CP gran, 100 h kegs lb | .35 : | .37 | | 6.50 | : 8.0 |
| minoanobenzene, 110 h kegsh | : | | Oxalate, pure, 100 lb kegs lb | .40 : | .42 | Argols, red powd. 350 b bbls b | .0634 | |



CHLORIDE OF LIME

Glauber Salts Tannic Acid Sodium Sulphide Potato Starch **Textile Oils**

Carbon Tetrachloride Peroxide of Hydrogen Caustic Potash Carbonate of Potash Sal Ammoniac Peroxide Sodium

Prussiate of Soda **Epsom Salts** Nitrite of Soda Bichromate of Soda Lead Acetate

EUGENE SUTER & CO., Inc.

160 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

Importers and Exporters of Industrial Chemicals

Manufacturers Agents

BASLE

HAMBURG

Cable Address: GENESUTER





Aconitine and Salts
Amidopyrine
Antipyrine
Apomorphine Hydrochloride
Arecoline Hydrobromide
Atropine and Salts
Berberine and Salts
Brucine and Salts
Caffeine and Salts
Cocaine and Salts
Cocaine and Salts
Cocaine and Salts
Colchicine Alkaloid, U. S. P.
Colchicine Salicylate
Creosote, U. S. P.
Creosote Carbonate

Cumarın Diacetylmorphine Alkaloid and Hydrochloride Digitalin Pure Duboisine Sulphate Emetine and Salts Eserine and Salts Guaiacol Liquid Guaiacol Carbonate Homatropine and Salts Hydrastine and Salts Hydrastinine Hydrochloride Hyoscine Hydrobromide Hyoscyamine and Salts Morphine and Salts Phenolphthalein

Pilocarpine and Salts
Potassium Guaiacol
Sulphonate "Alta" Brand
Salicin
Saponin Purified
Scarlet Red Medicinal
Genuine "Biebrich"
Silver Proteinate
Sodium Cacodylate
Sparteine Sulphate
Strophanthin
Strychnine and Salts
Theobromine and Salts
Veratrine and Salts
Yohimbin Hydrochloride

THE HOFFMANN-LAROCHE CHEMICAL WORKS %版

0

Chemicals

| Arsenic, metal, 220 m kegsm : .45 | Benzidine Base, dry 250 m bbls. m | | | : .84 | BISMUTH-(Continued) | | _ | |
|--|---|------|---|-------|--|---------|---|-------|
| Arsenic, metal, 220 lb kegslb : .45 Red, 224 lb kegs caseslb .15 : .15 !/ | | 80 | | | Sublodide, 5 th lots | | : | 4.70 |
| White, 550 lb bbls., NY lb .121/2: .13 | Benzidine Sulfate, paste 350 lb | | | | Subnitrate, USP, 250 lb bblslb | ••• | | |
| Asbestineton 16.00 : 18.00 | bbls | 70 | | .72 | Second Hands, bbls, or less. ID | | | |
| Aspirin, see Acid Acetylsalicylic | | | | | Cones, 1 lb bot | | : | 3.95 |
| Atropine, Alk. USP, 1 oz. vialos 5.00 : 5.57 | Benzol, see Benzene | | | | Subsalicylate, USP, 175 bbls Ib | | 2 | 3.10 |
| Sulfate. 5 oz. cans : 3.00 | Benzonaphthol, 5 lb boxes lb | 3.50 | | | Tannate, 1 lb bot lb | | : | 2.73 |
| Single ounce | Benzoyl Chloride, 500 lb drs lb | | : | 1.00 | above on basis 25 m lots. | | | |
| EARIUM BINOXIDE, see Barium dioxide | Benzyl Acetate, 100 lb cbys lb | 1.40 | : | 1.50 | Smaller lots at an advance, | | | |
| Carbonate, precip., 800 lb bbls. wkston 68.00 : 70.00 | Alcohol, 5 lb bot | 1.60 | : | 1.70 | Blane Fixe, dry 400 m bbls, wks.ton | 75.00 | : | 80.00 |
| Precip., 200 lb bgs., wkston 68.00 : 70.00 | Benzoate, 5 fb bot | 1.50 | | 1.60 | Imported, bblston | 70.00 | | 72.00 |
| Imports, bbls., spotton 63.00 : 65.00 | Medicinal FFC ID | 1.75 | : | 1.85 | Paste, 650 m bblston | 50.00 | : | 55.00 |
| Chloride, 800 m bbls, wkston 80.00 : 82.00 | Chloride, 95% tech. 925 lb drs. lb | | : | .25 | BLEACHING POWDER, 700 D drs. | | | |
| 200 lb bgs. wkston : 80.00 | 100 lb ebys | .25 | | .30 | e/1 wks100 fb | | : | 1.50 |
| Import, bbls., spotton 82.50 : 85.00 | Redistil, 100 lb ebyslb | | : | .45 | Drums lc/l ex-warehouse100 m | 2.00 | : | |
| Dioxide, 88% 690 lb drs lb .17 : .18 [mport, 83-85% 400 lb drs. lb .13½; .15 | Formate, 1 h bot | | : | 4.25 | Contract, e/l wks100 fb | | : | |
| import, 83-85% 400 b drs. b .13%: .15 Hydrate, 500 b bbls b .05 : .05% | | | - | 22.50 | Drums, lc/l wks100 lb 1mported, spot100 lb | 1.65 | : | |
| Iodide, 5 lb box | Sulfate, acid or neut, 1 D bot. D | | | 22.00 | Blue Ointment, see Mercury | | | |
| Nitrate. 700 m casks m : .10 | BETA-NAPHTHOL, 350 m bbls, wks. m | | - | | | | | |
| Import casks D .081/4: .081/4 | | | : | .26 | Mass, see Mercury | | | |
| Sulfocyanide 400 lb bbls lb : .35 | Carlots, wks Ib | | : | .25 | Bone Ash, 100 lb kegs | .08 | | .08 |
| Barytes, floated 350 fb bblston 33.50 : 35.00 | Sublimed | .55 | : | .60 | Borax, USP, crys. 400 fb bbls. fb | .053 | | .06 |
| Bay Rum, Porto Rican, genuine | Beta-Naphthylamine, tech. 2001b | | | | Powdered, USP, 300 lb bblslb | .059 | | .06 |
| Depat, salicy, acid or tartar emetic | bbls ID | | : | .76 | Kegs, USP, 100-150 lb lb | .06 | | .061/ |
| 45 gal. bblsgal 1.50 : 1.60 | Sublimed, 200 m bbls m | | : | 1.35 | Bordeaux Mixture, powd. bbls Ib | .12 | : | .15 |
| Denat. quinine sulf. 45 gal. | Bichloride Mercury, see Mercury Bichlor | ride | | | Paste, bbls | .08 | | .10 |
| bblagal 1.50 : 1.60 Domestic synthetic, 50 gal. | BISMUTH metal, 150 D cases D | 2.50 | : | 2.60 | Borneol, 1 D bot | | | |
| bbls | Second Hands | 2.50 | | 2.60 | Bromide, see potass, bromide, etc. | | • | 0.00 |
| St. Thomas | Ammon. Citrate, USP 5 th bas. Ib | | | 5.75 | Bromine, bot, in 60 D cs. wks. D | | | .29 |
| Denat. salicy. acid or tartar | Betanaphtholate, 5 lb bxs lb | | : | 3.35 | Bromobenzene. 600 m drums m | .40 | | .42 |
| emetic, 50 gal. bbls. gal 1.20 : 1.30 | Citrate, USP 5 m bxs m | | : | 3.15 | Bromeform, USP 5 lb bot 50 lb cs. lb | | | |
| Benzaldehyde, tech. 945 lb drs. wks | Nitrate, 25 D jars D | | : | 2.00 | | | | 1.50 |
| USP, 40 lb cbys lb 1.50 : 1.60 | Americando ano alla | | : | 3.50 | Brucine Sulfate, 100 ozsoz | | : | .20 |
| FFC, 40 m cbys m 1.60 : 1.75 | Phenoisulfonate 5 D cans D | | | 3.20 | Butter of Antimony, see Antimony Cl | aloride | | |
| BENZENE, 90% 8000 gal. tanks | Salicylate, 250 bbls | 7.7. | - | 2.00 | CADMIUM, metal 100 to bxs ID | 1.20 | : | 1.25 |
| wksgal .22 : .23 | Subcarbonate, USP, 250 bbls Ib | | - | 3.40 | Bromide, 50 to cases jars ID | | : | 1.10 |
| 110 gal. drs. wksgal .27 : .28 Pure Tanks wksgal .24 : .25 | X-Ray diag. 1 D bot D | | | 3.80 | Iodide, 10 lb bot | | : | 4.45 |
| Pure, Tanks, wksgal .24 : .25 110 gal. drs. wksgal .29 : .30 | Subgallate, USP, 175 m bbls m | | - | | Sulfide, cs | | | |
| and the same was the same same same same same same same sam | | | - | | | 1 70 | - | |



C. P. ACIDS AND AMMONIA

In 10 gallon carboys and in $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon bottles packed 10 bottles to standard case.

Immediate truck deliveries from warehouse stocks in Birmingham, Ala., Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, O. New York City, Philadelphia. The reliable quality of Baker's Analyzed Chemicals and Acids has led to their adoption wherever the highest value is placed on scientific accuracy.

Hydrochloric Acid

In carboys net weight 115 lbs. In standard cases 10 6-lb. bottles.

Nitric Acid

In carboys net weight 135 lbs. In standard cases 10 7-lb. bottles.

Sulphuric Acid

In carboys net weight 180 lbs. In standard cases 10 9-lb. bottles.

Ammonia

In carboys net weight 85 lbs. In standard cases 10 4-lb. bottles.

J. T. BAKER CHEMICAL COMPANY

Phillipsburg, N. J.

New York Representative: H. B. PRIOR

17 East 42nd Street

Phone: Vanderbilt 9490







4 Standard Held High for 85 Years

ZINC OXIDE Tomahawk Brand

This 35% leaded brand is uniformly consistent, permitting positive formulae standardizaLITHOPONE

Brilliant white; highly resistant to exposure; neutral; opaque.



ZINC OXIDE

Snow Cap Brand

This low lead content pigment (5%) is noted for the excellence of the results it gives.

The Grasselli Chemical Company

libany Chicago Birmingham Cincinnati Boston Cleveland

Detroit New Haven New York Milwaukee

C. C. I. WOOD CHEMICALS

Diamond Methanol (C. P. Methanol) Methanol 95% Methanol 97% Denaturing Methanol Methyl Acetone Pure Acetone Acetone Oils

Acetic Acid (All grades)

Flotation Oils Formaldehyde U.S.P. Paraformaldehyde Hexamethylenamine U.S.P. Paraldehyde Creosote Oils Special Solvents Acetate of Lime

Iron Liquor

Manufactured and for sale by

THE CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON COMPANY CLEVELAND, OHIO

| CAFFEINE ALK, USP 510 cans 10 | 4.00 | | CAMPHOR, Amer. ref. 250 m | | | Chalk, drop 175 m bbls m | | : .031/4 |
|-----------------------------------|-------|----------|--|---------|--------|---|---------|-------------------|
| Second Hands | | : 3.80 | bbls lb | *** | | Precip. light 250 lb csks lb | .04 1/4 | : .041/4 |
| Hydrochloride, 1 h bot h | 7.12 | : 7.32 | 2 1/2 lb slabs, 100 lb cs lb 1 lb cakes, 100 lb cs lb | | | Precip. heavy 560 lb csks lb | .03% | |
| Sulfate, 1 B bot | | : 5.50 | 1 or. tab., 1 lb etns. | • • • • | .8474 | Bulkton | 5.00 | : 8.00 |
| Citrated, 25 D cars D | 3.00 | : 3.10 | 100 m cs | : | .981/4 | Precip. English, 7 m bags m Charcoal, Bone, see bone black | *** | : .071/4 |
| Hydrobromide, 11b bot Ib | *** | : 4.75 | % ex. tab., 1 lb etns. 100 lb cs lb | : | .99 | Wood, powd. 100 lb bbl lb | .04 | : .05 |
| CALCIUM Acetate, 150 lb bgs, c/l | | | Jap. ref. 21/4 lb slabs, 100 lb | *** | 00 | Willow, powd. 100 m bblm | | : .07 |
| 100 m | | : 4.00 | G | .79 : | .80 | China Clay, Dom., crudeton Washed & Groundton | | : 8.00 : 12.00 |
| Arsenate, 100 m bbls. c/l wks. m | .117 | %: .14 | 1 or. tab., 100 lb, cs. 1 lb. | | | Imp., Filler Clayton | | : 16.00 |
| Bromide, 100 m cs | | | tinsID | : | .98 | Coatington | | : 25.00 |
| Carbide, 220 m dr. c/l wis m | | : .04% | ½ or. tab., 100 m es., 1 m | | 1.00 | Chloral Hydrate, USP 100 lb drs. lb | | : .75 |
| Drums le/1 wks | *** | : .05 | tins | • • • • | 1.00 | 25 D jars D | | : .80 |
| Carbonate, tech. 100 lb bags | 1 00 | : 1.10 | Chinese ref. 2½ lb slabs 100 lb | : | | Chinoidin, 140 lb drs | | : .55 |
| e/i100 lb | | | Crude, 100 b cs b | .58 | | Chloreosane, 5 lb bot | | : 2.50 : .75 |
| USP, precip. 175 m bblsm | ••• | : .04 | Campher, Monobrom, 100 lb cs. lb | | | Chlorhydrin, Ethylene anhyd, 600 B | .00 | : .10 |
| Chloride, solid, 650 lb drs. c/l | | | | 1.75 | | drs | .75 | 85 |
| f.a.b. NYton | | | Caramel, 50 gal. bblsgal | .60 : | | 40% soln. 100 h cbys h | .25 | : .30 |
| Gran., 350 lb drs. e/l f.c.b. | 20,00 | | Carbanol, 250 lb bbls | *** | | c/l wks, | .041/4 | : .05 |
| NYton | | : 80.50 | Carbon Bisulfide, 500 lb dr., lc/1 NY lb c/1 drums, NY | *** | | Tank car lots, wks. Contract Ib | .0172 | |
| Flake 330 lb drs. c/l drs. f.o.b. | ••• | . 50.50 | | ••• : | | 100 lb cyl. c/l | | : .041/ |
| NYton | | : 80.50 | Carbon Black, 121/2 ID bags, wim. ID | .11 : | .15 | 100 fb cyl. lc/l wks | *** | : .05 |
| Anhyd., 350 lb drs. f.o.b. NY. lb | | : .20 | Carbon Tetrachloride, 1400 D drs. | | | 100 fb cyl. lc/l, ex-warehouse fb | .06 | : .08 |
| Gircerophosphate, 250 lb bbls lb | | : 1.60 | NY | .10 : | /- | Chlorobenzene, mono. 1000 lb drs. | .10 | : .11 |
| Hydrate, (see Lime) | 1.00 | . 1.00 | Drume, c/1 NY | .09 : | | Drs. c/l wks | .08 | : .0814 |
| | - | | 700 lb drs. single NY | .10 | | Tank car lots wks | | : .08 |
| Hypophosphite, USP, 25 lb cans lb | | : .65 | Carmine, No. 40 5 lb boxes lb | 4.75 : | | CHLOROFORM, USP 50 D drs D | *** | : .85 |
| Iodide, 5 lb bot | | | Casein, edib., 100 lb keg lb | .40 : | | Second Hands, 650 lb drslb | .33 | : .34 |
| Lactate, tech. 500 lb bbls lb | | : .131/4 | Technical, 200 m bblsm | .121/2: | .141/4 | Chromium Acetata. 20° soln. 400 lb | .0. | 00 |
| U.S.P | .50 | : .60 | Castoreum, 1 lb boxes | 4.00 : | 4.50 | bbls | .08 | : .10 |
| Nitrate, 220 lb bbls, c/l NY.ton | | : 40.00 | Castor Oil, USP 50 gal. bbls Ib | : | .15 | Fluoride, Powd. 400 lb bblslb | | : .80 |
| Phosphate, tech. 350 lb bbls. lb | .09 | : .10 | Cases, 80 lb 2 tinslb | : | .16 | Soln. 400 b bbls | | : |
| Phosphate, precip. tribazie 200 | | | Tech., see Fixed Oils | | | Sulfate, 400 lb bbls | .07 | : .09 |
| Ib bbls, wks | | : .12 | Caustic Potash, see potash, caustic | | | Chrysarobin, USP, 5 lb cans lb | 2.00 | : 2.15 |
| Phosphate, mono, 325 lb bbls. lb | | | Soda, see soda, canetie | | | Cinchonidin alk., pwd. 100 oz. tinsoz | | .70 |
| Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegslb | .55 | : .57 | Cellulose Acetate, 100 D cases. D | 1.75 : | | Crystal | • • • | : .75 |
| Calomel, see Mercury | | | Cerium Oxalate, USP 100 h kgs. D | : | .43 | Sulfate, 100oz. tinscs | | : .50 |

PHOSPHORIC ACID

OF U. S. P. QUALITY

IN ALL STRENGTHS

AND

ALL HYPOPHOSPHITE SALTS

AT LOWEST PRICES

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS

St. Louis Montreal Philadelphia New York



Service is not alone what you are capable of doing if called upon—

But what you do voluntarily and without reserve.

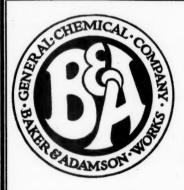
E. B. G. frequently has been called upon to perform what seemed impossible tasks, and has earned a reputation for accomplishment when it has been physically possible to overcome the obstacles which presented themselves.

Electro Bleaching Gas Co.

PIONEER MANUFACTURERS LIQUID CHLORINE

Main Office, 9 East 41st Street, New York

| Cinchonine alk., pwd. 100oz. tinsoz | | : .38 | COPPER, metal electrolytic e/l | | | Diethyl Sulfate tech. 50gal.drs Ib | .20 | : | .25 |
|--|------|---------|--|-------|--------------------|--|-------|------|------|
| Crystal | | : .43 | NY | | | CP drums | .40 | | .50 |
| Sulfate, 100 oz. tinsoz | | : .25 | Lake, c/l NY100 lb Casting, c/l NY100 lb | 12.87 | : 13.12 : 12.50 | Digitalin, Pure, 1 oz. vialoz | 10.00 | : 10 | 0.25 |
| Citrine Ointment, see Mercury | | | Carbonate, 400 lb bblslb | | : .1734 | Dimethylaniline, 840 lb drs. wks. lb | .37 | : | .89 |
| Coal Tar, Tks. & bbls., wksgal | .06 | : .08 | Chloride, 250 lb bbl | | 28 | Dimethylsulfate, 100 m drs D | | : | .50 |
| Cobalt metal, 100 lb kegs lb | | | Cyanide, 100 m drs | | : .50 | Dinitrobenzene, 400 b bbls B | .19 | : | .20 |
| Cobalt Oxide, 500 lb bbls lb | | : 2.10 | Iodide, 5 lb bot | *** | | Dinitrochlorobensens, 400 m bbls. m | | | .20 |
| 10 lb tins, 200 lb cases lb | | 2.35 | Oxide, red 1000 lb bbls, ton lots lb Sub-Acetate, verd, 440 lb bbls, lb | .17 | : .18 | Dinitronaphthalene, 350 m bbls. m | .32 | | .34 |
| | | | SULFATE, crys. 450 lb bbls. le/l | . 20 | 20 | Dinitrophenol, 350 m bblsm | | | .40 |
| OCAINE alk., USP, 1 oz. vialou | | : 10.00 | spot100 lb | 4.65 | : 5.00 | Dinitrotoluene, 300 m bbls m | .19 | | .20 |
| Hydrochloride, USP-1 oz. vials, | | : 7.07 | Carlots, bbls,f.o.b. NY.100 D | 4.50 | : 4.65 | Dionin, see Morphine, Ethyl | .10 | | .20 |
| 25 0%0% | | | Carlots, bbls, delivered. 100 lb | 4.85 | : 5.00 | | | | |
| In % oz. vialson. In crystals, granular, powder, | | : 7.50 | Imp. 550 lb csks100 lb | 4.50 | : 5.00 | Diphenylamine, 250 lb bbh lb | .48 | - | .50 |
| or flaky crystals as desired. | | | Powdered, 350 lb 5 bblslb | 5.75 | : 6.00 | Diphenylguanidine, 170 h bblsh | 1.10 | : 1 | |
| Cocoa Butter, bulk, 200 lb bales. lb | -26 | : .26% | Copperas, bulk c/l wkston | | : 16.00 | Dover's Powder, USP 510 tins10 | 2.20 | : 2 | 2.30 |
| Fingers, cakes, etc. 12 m brs lb | | : .35 | 200 lb bgs. c/l wkston 400 lb bbls. c/l wkston | | : 20.00 : 22.00 | Duboisine Sulfate, 1 oz. vialoz | | : 30 | 0.07 |
| | .01 | | Powdered, bbis,100 lb | 1.90 | : 2.00 | EARTH, Diatomaceous, see Kieselguhr | | | |
| ODEIN alk., 1 oz. vis. 10 oz. | | : 8.62 | Sugar, 400 lb bbls100 lb | 1.50 | : 1.75 | Emetine. alk., 15 gr. vlsea | | : 1 | 1 81 |
| Hydrobromide, 1 oz. vls, 10 oz. | | | Corn Syrup, 42 deg. 50 gal. | | | Hydchlide, USP 1 oz. vialoz. | 18.00 | : 19 | 3.0 |
| lots | | : 6.92 | bbls | | : 3.46 | | | | |
| Hydrochloride, 1 oz. vis, 10 oz. | | | 43 deg. 50 gal. bbls100 lb | • • • | | EPSOM SALT, tech. 300 D bbls. | | | |
| lots | | : 7.77 | 44 deg. 50 gal, bbls100 lb 45 deg. 50 gal, bbls100 lb | | : 3.58 : 3.65 | MY | | : 1 | 9,1 |
| Nitrate, 1 oz. vis, 10 oz. lots.oz | | : 7.77 | Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury Bichle | | . 0.00 | Bbls. e/1 NY100 D | | | |
| Phosphate, 1 oz. vis, 10 oz. | | | Cotton Soluble, 100 m bbls, wet. m | | : .42 | 100 lb bgs., e/l NY100 lb Imp., 220 lb bgs. e/l | | : 1 | 1.80 |
| lots | | : 6.47 | Coumarin, 25 fb tins | | : 4.00 | NY | 1.15 | : 1 | 1.20 |
| Salicylate, 1 on vis, 10 on. | | | Second Hands | | : | USP, 300 lb bbls, 10 bbls, 100 lb | 4.40 | - | 2.50 |
| lots | | : 6.47 | CREAM TARTAR, USP, 300 B | | - 00 | Carlots, bbls100 lb | 2.10 | | 2.1 |
| Sulfate, 1 oz. vis. 10 oz. lots.oz | | : 6.92 | bbls | *** | | Imported, 400 m bbls100 m | | | 3.0 |
| | | | Imp. powd. USP, 224 bblsfb | .22 | | 100 lb keps100 lb | 2.25 | : 2 | 2.50 |
| Small Sizes, 1/4 oz. vials, 50c e 1/4 oz. 25c extra, singles 7c e | | | Creosote, USP, 42 m cbys m | | : .42 | Ergotin, Bonjean, 1 lb jars lb | 6.00 | : 6 | 8.3 |
| per oz.—25 oz. lots, 10c oz. che | | | Carbonate, 1 lb bot. 25 lb lb | | : 2.00 | Eserine alk., 1 oz. vialoz | | : 24 | 1.0 |
| than above. Less than 10 ozs, 15 | | | Creosote Oil, 50 gal. drsgal | | : .22 | Salicylate, USP 1 oz. vialoz | | : 16 | |
| higher than above. | | | Cresol, USP, 400 lb drums lb | | | Sulfate, USP VIII, 1 cs. vial.os | | : 12 | 0.3 |
| OD LIVER OIL, Norwegian, 30 gal. | | | Cyanamide, bulk c/l wks, Amm.unit | | : 2.25 | ETHER, USP 55 D drums D | | : | .13 |
| bblsbbl 2: | 2.50 | : 23.00 | DIAMINOPHENOL, 100 To kegs To | | : 3.80 | Anaesthesia, 55 lb drumslb | | | .1 |
| Newfoundland, 30 gal, bblsbbl | | : | Dianisidine, 100 h kep h | | : 4.60 | USP, 1880 55 b drumsb | | | .31 |
| clchicine alk., URP 1 oz. viales | | : 15.0T | Dichlorobenzene, 1000 m drs m | .06 | 07 | Washed, 55 lb drumslb | .24 | | .30 |
| Salicylate, 1 oz. vialoz | | : 30.07 | Diethylaniline, 850 m drs m | .55 | : .60 | | | | - |
| Collodion USP 30 lb drums lb | | : .22 | Diethyl Phthalate, 25 m cans m | .55 | | Ether, Nitrous, 1 lb bot | .92 | - | :91 |
| Cthyl Benzyl Antline, 300 lb drs. lb | | : 1.30 | 1000 lb drs | .45 | : .50 | Ethyl Benzyl Aniline, 300 D drs. D | | : 1 | 1,30 |



Baker& Adamson Reagent Chemicals

Standard Quality

Manufactured in Easton, Pa., since 1884

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

40 Rector Street, New York

Baltimore Buffalo Chicago Cleveland Denver Easton Philadelphia Pittsburgh

Providence San Francisco

The Nichols Chemical Co., Ltd., Montreal

Cable Address: Lycurgus, N. Y.

| Ethyl Acctate, 99%, 50 gal. dra.gal | 1.25 | : 1.28 | Gelatin, USP silver lbl. 100 m cs. m | .85 : | .90 | Hydrastinine Hydchlide, USP 15 gr. | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|--------|--|-------|---------|
| 85-90% Ester, 50 gal. drs.gal | *** | : 1.13 | Gold Label, 100 lb cases lb | : | | vialsvial | | : 2,40 |
| Carlots, drumsgal | | : 1.10 | Technical, 100 lb cs | .60 : | .65 | Hydrazobenzene 100 lb kegs lb | 1.30 | : 1.35 |
| Tanks Carsgal | *** | : 1.05 | CLAUBER'S SALT, tech. 200 lb bags | | | HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, 25vol.400 b | | |
| Refined, drumsgal | | : 2.00 | le/1 wks100 m | 1.15 : | 1.25 | bbls | | : .10 |
| Bromide 115 lb drs | | | 350 lb bbls. c/l wks100 lb | 1.30 : | 1.35 | 100 vol. 145 m ebysm | | : .35 |
| Chloride, 15 lb cyl | | : .35 | Bbls. le/l wks | | 3.00 | USP Sein, 375 lb bbls lb | .05 | : .053 |
| Methyl Ketone, 50 gal. drums. ID | .25 | : .25% | Imported, bbls, spot100 lb | | | 100 vol. 145 h cbys h | | : .46 |
| Morphine, see Morphine, Ethyl | | | USP, 300 m bbls, Imp. sp. 100 m | .90 : | 1.00 | USP bot. 4 og. casesgross | 8.00 | : 8.25 |
| Ethylene Bromide, 600 lb drs lb | | : .60 | | : | 1.25 | | 11.75 | : 12.00 |
| Chreal | | : 1.00 | USP, 300 lb bbls. dom. sp. 100 lb | : | | Bot. 16 oz. casesgross | | : 20.00 |
| Chlorhydrin, anhyd, 50 gal drs. Ib | | : .85 | USP, 300 m bbls. c/l wks.100 m | : | 1.40 | Hyoscyamine Alk. Cryst., 1 oz. vial.os | | : 35.00 |
| 40% Solution, 50 gal, bbls. Ib | | : .30 | Calcined, see Sodium Sulfate | | | | *** | . 33.00 |
| Dichloride, 50 gal, drs Th | | : .25 | Glucose, (Grape Sugar) dry, 100 | | | Hyoscine Hydrobrom, USP 1 os. | | . 10 ** |
| | | 70 | 70° bags, c/l NY100 m | 3.49 ; | 3.74 | vial08 | *** | : 10.57 |
| Ethylideneaniline | *** | | Syrup, Drs. & bbls. c/l NY100 lb | 3.26 : | 3.51 | Five ozs., 1 oz. vialsors | | |
| Eucalyptol, 25 m cans | .80 | : .85 | le/l NY100 m | 3.36 : | 3.61 | Hyoscamine Alk. Cryst., 1 oz. vial.oz | | |
| Feldspar, bulkton | 20.00 | : 25.00 | GLUE, pure white, bols It | .30 ; | .85 | Alkaloid, Amorphous, 1 oz. vial.oz. | | : 65.07 |
| FERRIC CHLORIDE, tech, crys. | | | Medium white, bbls | .25 : | .30 | Hydrobromide, USP 1 oz. vialoz | | : 40.07 |
| 475 lb bbls lb | | : ,08 | French, bbls | .18 : | .25 | Sulfate, 1 oz. vialoz | | : 25.07 |
| Imported | | : .0734 | High Grade, bbls | .35 : | 40 | INDOL, C. P. 1 oz. botoz | 6.00 | : 6.50 |
| USP. crys. 100 h ksgs lb | | : .00 | Bone, regular, bbls | | .12 | Iodides, see Potass, Iodide, etc. | | |
| Imported | | : .08 | Fish, bbla gal | .10 : | 1.75 | IODINE, crude, 200 m kegs m | 3.92 | : 4.01 |
| Neut. Sol'n 40° 140 m cbrs m | | : .0634 | GLYCERIN, C. P. 550 D drums, D | 1.50 : | | Resublimed, 10 lb jars lb | 3.02 | : 4.55 |
| 48°, 140 cbys | | : .08 | | .16%: | .17 | Tincture, USP, 50 gal, bbls. gal | 4.10 | : 4.25 |
| USP Sol'n 125 D chys D | | : .06% | Cans, 50 D D | .18 : | .1814 | | | |
| | *** | | Dynamite, 100 h drs | .16 : | .161/2 | Carboys Ib | 4.30 | : 4.40 |
| Ferrous Chloride, crys. tech. | | | Saponification, tanks | .1214: | .12% | Iodoform, powd. 10 lb bot lb | | : 6.00 |
| 475 m bbls m | | : '.06% | Soap, Lye tanks | .10%: | .11 | Crystais, 10 lb bot | | : 7.00 |
| Ferrous Sulfide, 1000 lb bbls. 100 lb | 2.50 | : 3.00 | Gos Powder, see chrysarobin | | | Iridium, metal 10os lotsos | *** | :250.00 |
| Flake White, see lead, white | | | Graphite, crude 220 b bags ton | 15.00 : | 35.00 | Iron, metal by hydrogen 1 lb bot. lb | .80 | : 1.00 |
| Fluorspar, 95% 220 h bgs. ex | | | Flake, 500 lb bbls | .05 : | .09 | IRON & AMM. CITRATE, USP 25 10 | | |
| dockton | | : 25.00 | Ground, lump, bbls | .04 : | .05 | cans | | : .84 |
| 98% bgston | | : 33.56 | Gustacol liquid, USP, 25 lb cans, lb | 2.45 : | 2.60 | Green scales, 25 lb canslb | *** | : .84 |
| 98% bgston | | : 35.00 | Benzoate, 1 h bot | : | 18.00 | Cacodylate, 10 lb bot | 6.50 | : 6.75 |
| FORMALDEHYDE, USP 400 D bols. | | | Carbonate, 5 lb boxes lb | 4.25 : | 4.50 | Citrate, USP VIII 25 h cans h | | : .99 |
| | | : .11 | HAARLEM OIL, Dom, 6 gr, ca.gross | : | 3.50 | Chloride, see ferrie or ferrous | | |
| c/1 wiss | 10 | | Imported, 5 gr. casesgross | 5.15 : | 5.25 | Hypophosphite, 5 lb cans lb | 1.50 | : 1.60 |
| Carboys, 100 lb lc/l wkslb | .12 | | Halazone, 5 m bot | 2.75 : | 3.25 | Syrup, USP VIII | | : .30 |
| Bbls., 400 lb le/1 wks lb | .11% | | Hexamethylenetetramine, USP | 2.10 . | 0.20 | Iodide, 1 lb bot | | : 4.20 |
| Second Hands | | | 100 m drums m | .75 : | .7734 | Syrup, USP 510 bot10 | .35 | : .36 |
| Ford Flour Ib | | | Imported | .68 : | | Nitrate, kegs | .09 | : .10 |
| Formandline | *** | : .50 | Rubber Makers, Impalp, Pd. | .00 : | .70 | Com'l, bbls100 m | 3.75 | : 3.25 |
| Fuller's Earth, 200 h bgs. e/l | | | dra | 001/ - | | Oxalate scales 25 lb cams lb | .85 | : .88 |
| mineston | | : 17.00 | Homatropine Hydrobrom, USP 1 cm. | .821/4: | .85 | Oxide red, Spanish | .033 | 4: .073 |
| Imported, 230 m bags NYton | 35.00 | : 40.00 | | | | & Ammon. Oxalate 25 lb bxs. lb | .47 | |
| Fusel Oil, refined, 100 gal, drm.gal | | : | vial | : | | & Potassium Oxalate, 25 h brs. h | .45 | |
| Crude, 100 gal drumgal | | | Five ons., 1 os. vialsos | : | | & Sodium Oxalate, 25 h bxs h | .41 | : .43 |
| | | | Hydrastine Alk., USP, 1 oz. vial.os | : | | Phosphate, USP 25 D cam D | | |
| | | | Hydehlide, USP, 1 og, vialog | : | 14.57 | | | |
| G SALT, paste 350 m bbls. basis | .60 | : .65 | Sulfate, 1 oz. vialoz | | 17.07 | Pyrophosphate, USP 25 lb | | |

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| JALAP RESIN, lump 5 b tins. b Powd. tinsb | | | D 5.50 | : 0 | 8.50 | Manganese—(continued) | | | 0.05 |
|--|-----------|---|----------|------|---------|-----------------------------------|-------|---|-------|
| KIESELGUHR, 90 Bb bags NYton | | | D 1.50 | : 1 | 1.60 | Glycerophosphate, 5 lb tinslb | *** | 8 | 2.85 |
| LANGLIN, see Adeps Lanae | | Bromide, 100 b cs | D 1.75 | : 1 | 1.85 | Hypophos. USP VIII 5 D cans. D | | : | 1.65 |
| | | Citrate, USP 100 lb kegs | D 1.70 | | 1.75 | Iodide, 17b bot | | : | 6.40 |
| LEAD, metal c/l NY100 lb Acetate, white crystals 500 lb | 8.15 : 8. | 2½ Iodide, 51b bot | | | 5.40 | Ore, bulk NYunit | .40 | : | .45 |
| bbls. wks | : . | Lithopone, 400 m bbls, lc/l wks 41/4 Bbls. c/l wks | | : | .07 1/8 | Sulfate, 600 lb casks NY lb | .10 | : | .11 |
| 100 to 250 lb kgs, wks. lb | | 4% Bags, c/l wks | | | .06% | | | | |
| White, broken, bbls, wks. 100 lb | : 13. | | | | .06 | Marble Flour, bulkton | 10.00 | : | 12.00 |
| White, gran., bbls, wks. 100 fb | : 13. | | | | 1.00 | See also Calcium Carbonate | | | |
| White, powd., bbls, wks lb | : . | 5 MAGNESITE, crude | ton | : 1 | 5.00 | MENTHOL. USP. 60 lb cases lb | | | 19 00 |
| Kegs, wks | | 5 % Calcined, 500 m bbls | | | 5.00 | Less cases, 5 to tins | 1 | | 13.50 |
| Brown, broken, bbls, wks ib | | 3 Magnesium mtl., sticks 100 lb cs | | | 1.30 | | | | |
| USP, 100 lb kegslb | | 71/2 Carb. tech. 70 lb bags NY | | | .08% | MERCURY, metal 75 lb flask flask | | | |
| Arsenate, 100 lb bbis. lc/l wks. lb Bbls. c/l wkslb | | 75 lb bbls. NY | | | .09 | Less Flanks, 5 lb jugs lb | 1.02 | : | 1.04 |
| Paste, 600 lb bbls | | COI, COID DUBLICATION | | : | .11 | Bichloride, cryst. 25 lb bxs lb | | : | 1.07 |
| Iodide, USP VIII 5 lb botlb | 3.20 : 3. | CDE, 0100 100 D CE 1, 2 | | : | .23 | Gran. powd., 200 lb kegs lb | | | .92 |
| Nitrate, 500 lb bbls. wkslb | | 2 Chloride, fused 575 lb drs. | | • | | Bisulfate, 25 lb boxes lb | | : | .86 |
| | | | | : 34 | 4.00 | Blue Mass. 25 lb boxes lb | | : | .62 |
| 100 lb kegs, wks | | 134 Flaked, 350 lb drs. wks c/l. | | : 36 | | Powdered, 25 m boxesm | | : | .64 |
| Oxide, red 500 lb bbls, wkslb | | | on 26.00 | : 28 | 8.00 | Blue Ointment, USP 25 m cans | | | |
| 100 lb kegs wkslb | : . | 1% Fluosilicate, crystals 400 b | ls. | | | 50% | | | .77 |
| Peroxide, 100 lb drslb | : . | 6 wks | | : | .15 | USP, dilute 25 lb cans 30%, lb | | : | .57 |
| White, basic carb. 500 lb bbls. | | 30% soln, 500 to bbla, wks | TD .07 | : | .0714 | 33 1/3% Mercury ID | | | .67 |
| wks | | 8olp. bbls. c/l wks | Ib | : | .06 | Calomel, 50 lb bxslb | | : | 1.15 |
| 100 lb kegs wkslb | | 9% Glycerophosphate, 5 lb time | D | : 2 | 3.15 | Citrine Ointment 25 lb jars lb | | : | |
| White, sulfate 500 lb bbls, wks. lb | | 9% Hypophosphite, 5 lb cans | | | 1.15 | Iodide, green 25 to jars to | | : | 4.00 |
| Bbls. c/l wks | | 01/ | | | .42 | Red, USP 25 lb jarslb | | : | 4.10 |
| Licorice Ext. Mass, cases ID | | 6 USP, heavy 250 lb bbls | | | .50 | Yellow, USP VIII 25 lb jars. lb | | | 4.00 |
| Compound powder, bbls ID | | | | | | Red Precip, USP 25 b bxsb | | : | 1.38 |
| Powdered | | a reruxide, sin cam | | | 2.15 | Powder, USP 25 lb bxs lb | | : | 1.48 |
| Sticks, 1 os. 100 lb cases lb | .45 : . | Perborate, 1 h tins | | - | 2.25 | White Precip. USP 25 lb bxslb | | | |
| LIME (Salts, see Calcium Salts) | | Salicylate, 100 lb kegs | ID | | .75 | Powder, USP 25 lb bxslb | *** | | |
| Live, 325 m bbls. ton lots, wks. m | : . | 11/4 Sulfate, see Epsom Salts | | | | | | | |
| Single bbl. wks | | 1% Manutanese Chloride, 600 D | ik. | | | With chalk, USP 25 m bxs m | | | .62 |
| Hydrated, 167 lb bbl, ton lots, | | NY | | | .10 | Meta-Nitraniline | .78 | : | .80 |
| wks | | 1% Bornets 2007 0007 bble | | | .24 | Meta-Nitro-para-Toluidine, 300 lb | | | |
| Single bbl. wks | | 1% Burate, 30%, 200 is buls | | | .25 | bblsID | | : | 2.20 |
| 125 lb baglb | | 3 1/4 Dioxide, 80-84% 900 m bbl | | | | Meta-Phenylenediamine, 300 lb | | | |
| Sulfur, dry 200 D drs. NYD | | NY | | : 85 | 5.00 | bbls, | .95 | : | .98 |
| Drs. e/1 NY | | 01/2 85-90%, 900 lb bbls. NY. | | : 90 | | Meta-Toluylenediamine, 300 lb | | | |
| 33° Soln. 50 gal. bhis, NY.gal | | 6 Hydrated, precip. 100 m kgs. | | | .35 | bbls Ib | .88 | : | .90 |

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| | | MAPHTHA, Solvent, 110 gal. drs. | | | PALLADIUM, metal 10 cs. lotsox | 75.00 | : | 76.00 |
|-----|-------|--|--------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--|------|---|
| | | wksgal | | | Pancreatin, USP 5 D bot D | 1.25 | 2 | 1.40 |
| | | 8000 gal tank cars wksgal | .24 | : .25 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 1.00 | 2 | 1.80 |
| | | | .06 | : .061/4 | | | | |
| | | | .061/2 | : .07 | | | | .03 1/ |
| | | Balls, 250 m bbls. wks m | | : .0736 | | | | .04 1/ |
| | | Bbls., c/l wks | .07 | : .071/4 | | | | .04% |
| . : | .95 | Bbls., second hands NY Ib | *** | : .071/4 | 135-140 Deg. M. P | .05 | : | .06% |
| | | Crushed, chipped, bgs., wks lb | .05% | : .06 | Para-Aminoacetanilid, 100 h | | | |
| | | | .0234 | : .03 | | 1.05 | | 1.15 |
| | | Nickel Metal, electrolytic 100 D | | | | | | |
| | | | | : .30 | | | - | |
| | | Ingot, 100 h kegs | | | | 1.40 | • | 1.50 |
| | | Salt single 400% bble WV % | | | Para-Dichlorbenzene, 150 h bbk. | | | |
| | | | | | wiss | .17 | : | .20 |
| | | | | | 25-50 lb kegs | .18 | : | .22 |
| | | Gulfate 450 % bble | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | : | .35 |
| | .15 | | | | Paraformaldehyde, USP 100 b . b | | : | .50 |
| | | | 13.00 | . 14.00 | Para-Nitroacetanilid, 300 B | | | |
| | | | 00 | | | .55 | : | .60 |
| 0 : | 54.00 | | | | | | • | |
| | | | | | PARA-NITROANILINE, 300 D bble. | | | |
| . : | 1.00 | | .20 | : .31 | wics, ton | .68 | : | .73 |
| | | | | | Para-Nitrochlorohensene 1200 D dm | | | |
| . : | 4.00 | | | | | .20 | | .30 |
| | | | | : .03 1/2 | | | | |
| . : | 6.35 | | | | | | | |
| . : | 6.35 | | 1.00 | : 1.25 | | | | |
| | | | | | Para-Nitrophenol, 185 b bbls b | .70 | : | .75 |
| . : | 6.35 | | | | Para-Nitrosodimethylaniline, 120 D | | | |
| | | | | | | 1.25 | 2 | 1.30 |
| . : | 6.35 | 500 m bbls. NY | .15% | : .16% | | | | |
| | | Ortho-Aminophenol, 50 lb kegs lb | 2.40 | : 2.50 | Para-Nitrotoluene, 350 m bbls m | .55 | : | .60 |
| . : | 10.20 | Ortho-Apiridina 1007h dm Ph | | | Para-oxy-Rennaldehyde, 100 B | | | |
| . : | 9.25 | | • • • | | | 1.50 | | 1.60 |
| | | | 0.0 | . 60 | | | | |
| . : | 10.45 | | .00 | 08 | | 1.50 | | 1.80 |
| 1: | | | | | | | | |
| | | drs. wks | .35 | : .40 | bbls | 1.40 | : | 1.50 |
| | | Ortho-Nitrophenol, 350 m 3 bbls, m | | : 1.25 | Para-Toluene-Sulfonamide, 175 lb | | | |
| | | | | | | .40 | : | .41 |
| | | wics | .10 | : .11 | Para-Toluene-Sulfonchloride, 410 lb | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| _ | | Ortho-Toluidine, 350 lb bbls lb | .13 | : .15 | bbla. wks | .18 | : | .80 |
| | 5 | 8: .87 8: .90 8: .88 8: .90 8: .88 8: .90 8: .93 8: .90 8: .92 8: .95 7: 1.10 8: .45 8 | | 1.85 | SS | Second S | 1.05 | 1.85 Wish Short Short |



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|---|------------------|--------------|--|---------|--------|---|------|------------|------|
| Arsenic Baris, 500 lb kegslb | .26 : | .28 | Pitch, Coal-Tar, wkston | 30.00 : | 33.00 | Chlorate, crys. 112 lb kgs. c/l | | | |
| Kegs, 100 lbs | .31 : | .30 | Plaster Paris, tech. 250 h bbls.bbl True Dental, 300 bbls | | | wks | .083 | | .08% |
| Packages, 1 lb, 1/4, 1/4 lb lb | .32 : | .33 | | | | Powd., 112 h kegs wksh | .081 | | .09 |
| Paris White, see whiting, French | | | Platinum, metal soft 10 oz. lotsos | | 122.00 | Imp., kegs NY | .077 | _ | .07% |
| Pepsin, USP 5 lb botlb | 2.25 : | 2.50 | Podophyllin, 5 m bot | | 6.25 | Pyrotechnic, fine powd. NY Ib | .08 | : | .09 |
| | .02%: | .03 | Second Hands | 5.50 : | 5.75 | USP, fine crys. 110 lb kegs NY | .08 | | .09 |
| PETROLATUM, green 300 m bhls. m Dark Amber 300 m bhls m | .031/4: | .04 | POTASH, CAUSTIC, solid 88-92% | | 1 | Citrate, USP 10 m cams m | | - | .66 |
| Light Amber, 300 D bbls D | .04%: | .05 | 700 Ib drs. wks Ib | : | | | .63 | : | |
| Cream White, USP 300 lb bbls, lb | .07 : | .0734 | Imp., 88-92% 700 lb drs. NY. lb | .0814: | .06% | Cyanide 110 m cases m Glycerophosphate, 75% Soln. 25 m | | : | .65 |
| Lily White, USP, 300 D bols, D | .09 : | .0914 | USP, by alcohol 5 lb cams lb | .46 : | .48 | tins | 1.60 | : | 1.70 |
| Spow White, USP, 300 lb bbls, lb | .12%: | .13 | cases | .30 : | .35 | Guaiacol Sulfonate, 5 lb cans, | | | |
| Phenol, see also acid carbolic | | | POTASSIUM Acetate, USP, 100 D | | | 10 m | 1.75 | : | 2.00 |
| American makers, drums wks Ib | : | | keps | .80 : | .31 | Hypophosphite, 10 h cansh | .80 | 2 | .85 |
| Open market, drs | .37 : | .39 | Blearbonate, crys. 220 m bbls. It | .11 : | .12 | Iodide, USP, 100 lb caseslb | 3.75 | | 3.85 |
| 240 lb des drs. wkslb | : | | wks | .0916: | .09% | Second Hands, cases | | : | 3.65 |
| Natural, 240 lb des drs. wkslb | : | ••• | Bichromate, crys. 900 lb casks. lb | .09%: | .10 | Lactophosphate, 4os botos | *** | : | .90 |
| Imported, 336 lb des drslb | : | | Powd., 900 lb casks wkslb | : | .12 | Metabisulfite, 300 h bblsh | *** | : | .23 |
| Phenolphthalein, USP, 100 m drs. m | 1.40 : | 1.50 | Binomalate, 300 D bbls D | .28 : | .80 | Imp., 300 lb bblslb | .13 | : | .15 |
| 5 lb cans, 100 lb lots lb | 1.50 : | 1.60 | Bisulfate, C.P., 5 lb cans, lb | : | .30 | Muriate, 80%, 200 B bags, NY | | | |
| Phenyl-Alpha-Naphthylamine 100 B | | | 100 lb kegs | : | .22 | K ₂ O unit | | : | .68 |
| kegs D | 6.75 : | 8.75 | Bromate, 100 m cs | : | | Nitrate, see Saltpetre | | | |
| Phenylethylaicohol, 1 D botD Imported | 6.75 : 7.75 : | | BROMIDE, USP cryst. 450 D | | | Oxalate, neutral, 100 h kegsh | .40 | | .45 |
| Phosgene, 100 m cylinders m | : | 1.00 | | | 20 | Perchlorate, 112 lb kegslb | .093 | 6: | .10 |
| Phosphorus Oxychloride, 175 lb cyl. lb | .35 : | .40 | bbls | : | | PERMANGAN, USP, crys. 500 lb | | | |
| Phosphorus, red 110 lb es. wkslb | : | .75 | Granular, 300 lb bblslb | : | .30 | drs. wks | .13 | % : | .14% |
| Imported, 112 lb caseslb | : | | Cases, 100 lb | : | .31 | Imp. 112 b drs | .14 | : | .17 |
| Yellow, 110 D cs. wig D | .35 : | .40 | Imported, USP, 220 fb cs fb | .16 : | .17 | Prussiate, red, 100 lb bblslb | | | .48 |
| Imported, 112 lb caseslb | : | | CARBONATE, 80-85% calc. | | | 500 lb caskslb | | : | .45 |
| Phosphorus Trichloride, 175 D cyl. | | | 800 lb cks lb | .05%: | .06 | Prussiate, yellow, 500 fb casks. fb | .20 | : | .21 |
| wks | : | .45 | 80-85%, hydrated, 800 m | | | Salicylate, 25 lb cans lb | | 2 | .75 |
| Phthalic Anhydride, 100 lb bbls. lb | : | .30 | eks | .05%: | .05% | Sulfate, 200 b bags, NY.Ka0 unit | | | .94 |
| Pilocarpine Hydehlide, USP 25 ca. | | | 90-95% calc. casksID | .06 : | .061/4 | USP. VIII, 100 lb kegslb | .15 | 0 | .18 |
| lots, 1 os. vialsoz | : | 3.82 | 96-98% calc. casks ID | .05%: | .061/4 | Sulfocyanide, CP 25 D jars D | | | .50 |
| Nitrate | ::: : | 3.75 3.82 | 99% calc. casks | .07 : | .12 | Tartrate, neutral, 100 h kegs. h | | : | .53 |
| Alkaloid, 15 gr. vlsea | : | .75 | 99% CP casks | .12 : | .121/2 | Titanium Ozalate 200 lb bbls. lb | .28 | : | .30 |

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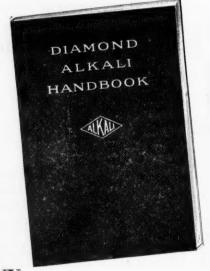
Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

| Pumice Stone, lump, 250 h bbls. h Lump, bags | .04 1/4 : | | QUININE—(continued) Santouin USF, 1 lb bot lb Fowd. 1 lb bot lb 150.00 Valerata | :1 | 52.00 |
|---|-----------|------------|---|-----|----------------|
| Powdered, 350 lb bbls lb | .02 % | | Short Manny Lon whole on same | - | 1.25 |
| yridine, 50 gal. drumsgal | 3.50 : | 3.75 | Some lots be on extra: box came. Satin white, 500 in boils in | | .011 |
| RUICKSILVER, see Mercury | | | 50cs lots Sc on extra; 25cs cans, Schaeffer's Salt, 250 m bbls.wks. m .60 | : | .65 |
| Quinidine Alk., 100os tinsos Sulfate, 100os tinsos Sulfate, see Chineidia | | .75 .50 | 50cs lots, 2c os extra; single 10s vials or cans, 5c extra. All minor outdone saits sold and quotad basis Scopolamine, see broacine. Seldilits Mixture, 225 m bbls m .17 | : | .18 |
| | | | 100os lots in 100os cams. Sulfate Crude, bulk, mineston 10.00 | | 12.00 |
| QUININE SULFATE, URP, | | | and Districte Still Deals 100th Bedred Sected here | | 30.00 |
| American, 100cs tinscs 1cs tins, 100cs lotscs | | .50 | lots in 100os cans. Smaller erders or containers extra as above schedule. Air floated, bags | : 1 | 50.00 65.00 |
| Dutch, 100es time | | .50 | SILVER, metal, Americanos | : | .99% |
| Java, 100cs tims | | .50 | Bad I and one lead swide | : | .64% |
| Japanese, 100cs tinscs | : | | Red Precipitate, see mercury Silver Iodide, 16os botos | | 1.50 |
| QUININE ALK., USP., 100om time.ou | : | .ST | Resorcin, see resorcinol. Nitrate, USP, 200cm bot | | .46 |
| Acetate | : | .88 | Resortinol tech, 100 lb legslb 1.35 : 1.50 Nucleinate, 1602 bot 34 | | .38 |
| Arsenate | : | .88 | USP, 25 m cans | | .38 |
| Bensoate | : | .88 | Imp. USP, 300 b bbis b .194; .20 Soap, Castile, 40 b bms b .20 Powd. USP, 250 b bbis b .28 | | .25 |
| Bisulfate, USP | : | .50 | Rosewater, triple, 5gal. demisgal .00 : 1.10 Green USP 150 h bees m 07 | | .013 |
| Citrate | : | .62 | Hotten Blone, lump 1mp., bos D .07 : .08 Spanstone see Tale ernde | • | |
| Dihydchlide, USPos | : | .66 | Lump selected, bbls Ib .09 : .12 SODA ASH, 58% light bgs NY Powdered, bbls Ib .02 : .05 | | |
| Dihybromideos | : | .66 | Domestic base mines ton 24.00 : 20.00 Bat, ex-warehouse100 ib | | 1.94 |
| Dicarbonate, 10os tins | : | 2.50 | SACCHARIN, UEP, 1 b came, 25 b Contract, Basis 58% bags c/1 | | 2.19 |
| Ethyl Carbonate, 16os, tinsos | | .95 | The same of the contract, basis of the contract, basis of the contract, basis | | 1.38 |
| Ferrocyanide | | .88 | Soluble, USP, 1 m cans, 25 m . m 1.90 : 2.10 Prompt and spot, Basis 58% bass | - | |
| Formate | : | .85 | Sal Ammoniae, see Ammon. Chloride | : | 1.48 |
| Chycerophosphate | | .48 | Salicin, USP, 1 b cartons, 25 b . b 5.00 : 5.25 Sada Ash 526 damas ham ev- | | |
| Hydriodide | | .88 | | | 2.01 |
| Hydrobromide, USP | | .62 | Salt Cake eff foh wis ton 21.00 : 25.00 | : | 2.25 |
| Hydrochloride, USP | | .63 | Contract, Basis 58% bags c/l | | * ** |
| Hydrochlorsulfate | | .68 | Committee 400 503 % bble | : | 1.45 |
| Hydchlide & Ures. USP D | | .88 | e/l wis | | 1.55 |
| | : | | Deless on sale attelles are base | | |
| Hypophosphite | | .38 | Large Crystais, 350-400 m coll., | | |
| Phenoisulfonate | | .88 | 8mall Crystals, 350-400 B bbls. SODA, CAUSTIC, 76% solid, resale, | | |
| Phosphate | | .74 | e/1 wis | : | 3.50 |
| Salicylate, CEP | | .68 | Powdered, bbls. e/l wks b : .07% 76% solid drs. ex-warehouse | | |
| Tannate, USP | : | .45 | Imported. 500 m bbls., NYm : .07 NY100 m | : | 3.66 |

Announcing_

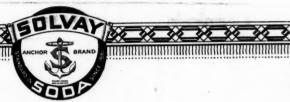
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Solvay 76% Caustic Soda
Solid-Flake-Ground
Solvay Super Alkali (15% 45% 45%
Solvay Snow Flake Crystals
Solvay Laundry Soda
Solvay Cleansing Soda
Solvay Tanners Alkali
Solvay Tanners Soda



Solvay Liquid Caustic Soda

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| GODA CAUSTIC-(Continued) | | | SODIUM-(Continued) | | | SODIUM(Continued) | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|---------|---|-------|-----------|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Contract basis 76% e/1 when | | | Chlorate, 112 h kegs, wksh | | : .06% | Ortho-Chloro-para-Toluene Sulfo | | |
| 100 B | 1 | 3.10 | Imported, 112 h kegsh | .06% | 08% | nate, 175 lb bbls. wkslb | .25 : | .37 |
| Pmpt and spot, Basis 76% | | | Chloride, tech. 200 lb bagston | 12.00 | : 13.00 | Oxalate, neutral, 100 lb kegs. lb | : | .40 |
| e/1 whs100 lb | : | 3.20 | C. P. 300 D bbls | .05 | : .06 | Perborate, 275 lb bbls | *** | .33 |
| Contract 74% low grade c/l | | | Citrate, USP, IX, 100 lb kegs. lb | | : .62 | Imp., 225 lb drs | .18 : | .10 |
| wir. flat | : | 3.02 | USP. VIII. 100 h kegsh | | : .55 | Peroxide, 200 m cases m | .25 : | .27 |
| Ground & flake, 76% pmpt and | | | Cyanide, 96-98%, 100 D cases | | | Phosphate, di-sodium, tech 550 lb | | |
| pot, wks c/l dru100 lb | : | 3.60 | wks | | : .22 | bbls1b | .0334: | .03 % |
| Contract, 76% drums, c/1 wks | | | Ton lots, wks | | : .22 | USP, gran, 275 bbls lb | .07 : | .074 |
| flat | : | 3.50 | 73-76%, 100 lb cases, wks, lb | | : .19% | Imp. gran D | .05%: | .06 |
| 76% drs. ex-warehouseWY100 D | : | | 125-128%, 200 D cs D | | : .20 | USP, recrys, 275 bbls ID | .10 : | .11 |
| USP, stick, 10 lb cams lb | .19 : | .21 | 120-125%, 200 m cs m | | | Mono-sodium 100 fb kegs fb | .24 : | .26 |
| Pure, stick, by alcohol In | .35 : | | Fluoride, 300 m bbls, wks m | .08% | | Tri-sodium tech. c/l. bbls lb | .04%: | .04% |
| SODIUM ACETATE, crys 450 to bbls | | | Imp. 350 lb bbls | .09 | | Picramate, 100 lb kees lb | : | |
| | .04%: | .05 1/2 | Glycerophos, USP, crys 25 lb | | | Para-Toluene Sulfonate, 175 lb | | |
| Ton lots, bbls, wks | .0174 | | cans | 1.65 | : 1.75 | bbls D | .08 : | .00 |
| | | | Powder, 25 lb tins | 1.70 | : 1.80 | PRUSSIATE, vellow, 250 lb bbls, lb | : | .13 |
| Imp. 500 lb casks | : | *** | Bolution, USP 25 D tinsD | 1.00 | : 1.05 | Imp. 450 lb ckslb | .11%: | .12 |
| Aluminum Sulfate, see alum soda. | | .68 | Hydroxide, see Soda Caustic | 1.00 | . 1.00 | Pyrophosphate, 100 lb kegslb | .18 : | .22 |
| Benzoate, USP, 100 h bbls. h | .65 | | Hypochlorite, Soln, 100 h cbys. h | | : .05 | Salicylate, 100 lb kegs lb | : | .40 |
| Bicarbonate, 400 m bblaNY100 m | *** | | 14 1/2 % soln., 50 lb cbys lb | *** | : .04 | Second Hands, USP, kegs Ib | .37 : | .40 |
| Bbls. c/l wks100 lb | *** | | Hydrosulfite, 200 lb bbls, fob, wks, lb | .22 | 24 | | | |
| 112 lb kegs wks100 lb | | | Hypophosphite, USP, 25 h cans | .24 | | Silicate, 60° 700 m bbls, f.a.s. | | |
| 112 lb kegs, NY100 lb | | | | | | NY100 ID | | |
| Bichromate, 600 lb casks wks lb | : | | B. | .TO | : .75 | Works, 1000 lb drums100 lb | *** * | |
| Casks, c/l wks D | .0714: | | WYPOSULFITE, tech. pea crys., | | | Works, tanks100 lb | : | 1.10 |
| Casks, NY | .07% | .07% | 375 m bbls. wks100 m | 2.90 | : 3.30 | 40° domestic, 700 m c/l f.e.b. | | - |
| Bisulfite, dry powder, 500 D | | | Bbls. c/l wks100 D | | : 2.75 | wks100 lb | : | .80 |
| bbls., wks | .04 : | .0436 | 100 lb kegs wks100 lb | 3.00 | : 3.60 | Works, 1000 lb drums100 lb | : | .85 |
| Bolution, 32-40°, 500 b bble. | | | Imp | *** | : 2.85 | Works, tanks100 lb | | .75 |
| wks 100 lb | 1.25 | 1.75 | Granulated, bbls. wks100 B | 3.15 | : 8.55 | Spot. drums, bbls100 m | 1.30 : | 1.50 |
| Bromate, 100 m cs m | | .95 | Bbls. e/l wks100 lb | | : 3.00 | Billicofluoride, 450 lb bbls, NY. lb | : | .00 |
| Bromide, USP, 450 lb bbls lb | : | .27 | Kegs wks 100 lb | 3.25 | : 8.85 | Sulphate, see Glauber's Salt. | | |
| Cases. 100 lb | | | Regular crystals 100 h | 2.65 | : 2.90 | Sulfate, Anhydrous, 550 lb bbls, | | |
| Imp. USP, 112 h cs h | .18 : | | Iodide, USP, 25 lb jarslb | 4.25 | : 4.80 | e/1 | .0314: | .04 |
| | | | Metanilate, 150 m bbls m | .55 | : .60 | Sulfide, 60% solid, 650 m drs. | - | |
| Cacodylate, CEP, 5 lb bot, | | | Naphthionate, 300 lb bbls lb | .60 | : .62 | le/1 wks | .04%: | .05 |
| 25 lb | 5.50 : | 5.75 | Nitrate, crude, 95%, 200 lb bgs. | | | Drs. c/l wks | .0314: | .04 |
| Carbonate, sal soda, 350 m bbls | | | c/l NY100 fb | 2.45 | : 2.471/2 | Imp. 700 lb drs. NY lb | : | .084 |
| le/1 NY100 To | 1.30 | 1.35 | Futures, NY100 m | | : 2.50 | 60% broken, 650 lb drs wks, lb | .04 : | .05 |
| Works e/l100 lb | 1.10 | | Double Refined, 400 m bbis | | | Imp., 500 fb drs, NY fb | .03%: | .04 |
| Monotrydrate, 400 m bbl. | | | gran. c/l wks | | : .04% | 80% erys, 400 lb bbls.wks. lb | .02 : | .03% |
| le/1100 lb | : | 2.45 | Nitrite, 500 m bbls. wks m | .08 | : .081/4 | Imp., 400 lb bbls lb | .0214: | .02% |
| Pure photographie, 100 lb | | | Bbls. spot, makers Ib | | : .081/4 | Sulfite, crys. 400 m bbls. whs In | .0314: | .03% |
| keg | .08 : | .09 | Imp. 650 D casks | .08 | : .0814 | Desiccated, 400 m bblsm | .091/4: | .10 |
| | | | | | | , | | |



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| SODIUM-(Continued) | | | SULFUR, crude bulk, c/l NYton | | : 11 | 0.00 | Thiocarbanilid, 170 m bbls m | .28 | |
|--|------------|--------|---|-------|------|--------|--|-------|--------------------|
| Sulfocarbolate, USP 100 m | | | Crude, f.o.b. mineston | | : 10 | | Thymol, USP, 25 lb tins lb | 3.25 | : 3.50 |
| kegs | .37 | .39 | Brimstone, 250 lb bags, c/l 100 lb | 1.75 | | 1.95 | lodide, 510 boxes | 6.75 | : 7.00 |
| Sulfocyanide, 400 lb bbls lb | .45 | .47 | Less c/l bags NY100 fb | 1.85 | | 2.10 | TIN, Metal Straits, NY100 lb | | : 50.00 |
| Tungstate, crys. 100 h kegs Ib | | .55 | Boll, 500 lb bbls. e/1 NY.100 lb | *** | | 1.15 | American standard, NY100 b | | |
| Dessicated, kegs | *** | . ,65 | Less c/l bags NY100 lb | 2.20 | | 2.45 | 99% American, NY100 D | | : 49.00 |
| Solvent Naphtha, see Naphtha | | | Flour, Heavy, 290 fb bbls, 100 fb Light, 100%, 260 fb bbls, 100 fb | 2.50 | | 3.05 | Bichioride, 50% soin. 100 lb | | |
| Spartein Sulfate, USP, 250z bulk.oz | .40 | .50 | Rubbermakers 100%, 246 fb | 2.00 | | 0.10 | bbls. wks | | : .14 |
| Single oz. vial | | | bbls. NY100 fb | 2.60 | | 2 1 5 | Crystals, 500 lb bbls, wkslb | | : .351 |
| | | | Commercial, 99%, 150 m bgs. | 2.00 | | 3.10 | 100 lb kegs, wkslb | | |
| Starch, rice, 140 lb bags | .09 | .10 | NY | 1.35 | : 1 | 1.65 | Oxide, 400 lb bbls. wkslb | | |
| STRONTIUM Bromide, USP, 100 D | | | For Dusting, 99%, 100 lb | -100 | | | 100 lb kegs wkslb Tetrachloride, 1000 lb drs. wks.lb | | : .283 |
| kegs | *** | | bgs. NY100 lb | 2.00 | : : | 2.50 | Tolidine, 350 m bbls | 1.00 | : 1.10 |
| Carb. 600 lb bbls. wks lb | | | Flowers, 100%, 240 m bbls. | | | | | .24 | : .26 |
| 100 lb kegs wkslb Iodide, USP, 25 lb jarslb | | | NY100 lb | 3.00 | : 1 | 3.55 | Toluene, 8000gal tank cars, wks.gal | .29 | : .31 |
| | *** | | Precipitated, 125 h bbls NYh | .14 | | .16 | 110gal drs. wksgal Suifate, 350 lb bblslb | .25 | : 1.10 |
| Nitrate, 600 lb bbls, wks m | *** | | Lac. 125 b bbls NY | .07 | : | .10 | Toluidine, Mixed, 900 lb drs. wks. lb | .31 | : .32 |
| Imp., bbls, NY | .111% | | Sulfur Chloride, red, 700 lb drs. | | | | Triacetin. 50 gal. drs., wksD | | : .45 |
| Salicylate, USP, 100 lb kegslb | | .75 | wks | .06 | : | .07 | Tribromphenol. 100 lb cases lb | | : 1.00 |
| STRYCHNINE Alkaloid, USP, crys. | | | 150 lb cbys. wks | | : | .08 | Trional, see Sulfonethylmethane | | |
| 100os tins | | .95 | Yellow, 700 lb drs. wkslb | .05 | : | .06 | Triphenylguanidine | | : .80 |
| Alk. powd., USP | | .85 | 150 lb cbys. wkslb | | : | .07 | Triphenyl Phosphate, 459 % bbls. Ib | .50 | : .60 |
| Acetate | *** | | Sulfur Dioxide, 100 B cyl B | .08 | : | .081/2 | Tripoli, 500 lb bbls100 lb | 2.50 | : 3.00 |
| Glycerophosphate, USPos Hydrobromideos | | | Iodide, USP, VIII, 5 lb bot lb | | : 4 | 4.55 | Tungsten NYW02 unit | 8.50 | : 10.00 |
| Hydrochlorideos | ••• | | Sulfuric Ether, see Ether | | | | Ultramarine Blue | | : .18 |
| Hypophosphite | *** | | Sulfuryl Chloride, 600 D drs D | | : | .70 | UREA, pharm. 112 lb cases lb | | : .30 |
| Nitrate, USP | | | TALC, Italian, 220 b bags NY ton | | : 40 | | VANILLIN, USP, 5000z cansoz | • • • | : .543 |
| Phosphateos | | | Refined white, bagston | | : 5 | 5.00 | Cans, 80 023 | *** | : .55 |
| Sulfate, USP, crys, powdos | | .68 | French, 220 lb bgs. NYton | 25.00 | : 30 | 0.00 | Cans, 16 ozs | *** | : .05 |
| Saccharinate | | 2.15 | Refined, white, bagston | | | 5.00 | Verdigris, see Copper Subacetate | | 00 |
| Strychnine preparations quote | ed bases | | Dom., crude, 100 h bags NY.ton | | | 5.00 | Vermilion, Amer. 100 lb kegs lb | | : .35 |
| 100oz lots in 100oz tins. Sm | all Sizes; | | Refined, 100 fb bags NYton | 18.00 | | 5.00 | English, kegs | | : 1.30 |
| %os vials, 50c extra; %os v | | | Tartar Emetic, tech. 700 lb bbls. lb | .26 | | .28 | Veratrine Sulfate, los vial os. | | : 2.00 |
| extra; single ounce vials. Te en | | | USP, 300 lb bbls | .31 | | .34 | Hydrochloride, 1es vialcs | | : 2.00 |
| of 25 ozs. 5e higher tha | | | Terpin Hydrate, USP, 100 fb kegs fb | .60 | | .62 | Veronal, see Acid Diethylbarbituric | | |
| schedule. Lots of less than | 25 OM. | | Terpineol, CP 1000 D drums D | .50 | | .51 | WHITE LEAD, see lead, white. | | |
| 10c higher per oz. | | | Cans, 50 D | .52 | | .54 | White Precipitate, see mercury. | | |
| Sugar Milk USP, 200 lb bblslb | .21 | . 22 | Imported, cans, 25 b b | .95 | | 1.20 | Whiting, 200 lb bags, c/l wks.ton | | |
| Second Hands, USP, bbls Ib | .21 | .22 | Terpenyl Acetate, 25 h cansh | 1.65 | | 1.85 | Bags, le/l NYton | | |
| Sulfonal, see Sulfonmethane | | | Terra Alba, No. 1, 300 m bbls100 m | 1.85 | | 1.90 | Gilders, bags, NYton | | : 15.00 |
| Bulfonethylmethane, USP, 5 lb brs. lb | 3.50 | 3.70 | No. 2, bbls | 1.25 | | 5.75 | French, bags, NYton | | : 18.00 : 23.00 |
| Sulfonmethane, USP, 5 lb brslb | | | and Sod. Salierlate, 1 lb bot. lb | | | 3.50 | English, bags, NYton Witch Hazel Extract, 50gal. bbls.gal | | |
| minonimentane, our, ou bis | 2.10 | . 2.00 | suu mot. mandiste, I m bot m | | | | witch maser Extract, Jugar. buis.gar | 1.20 | . 1.20 |

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|--|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--|--------|-------|
| 5° 'dist range, 8000gal tanks | | and the second of the | | Extra No. 1, bbls | : | .1114 |
| wksgal | : .31 | Castor, No. 1, 400 m bbls m | .15 : .151/2 | | : | .101/ |
| 110gal, drs. wksgal | : .36 | 80 To cases | : .16 | No. 2 bbls | : | .10 |
| 10° dist. range, drums, wksgal | : .34 | No. 3, bbls | : .141/4 | 11110000 | | |
| Commercial. 110 gal drs., wks.gal | .31 : .32 | Blown, 400 lb bbls | : .1814 | LINSEED, raw c/l bbls, spotgal | | .92 |
| Tanks, wks gal | .26 : .27 | China Wood, bbls., spot NY Ib | | Five ours, raw | : | .95 |
| Tylidine, 900 lb drs | : .50 | 8000 gal. tks. NY | | Boiled, 5 bbl. lotsgal | : | .97 |
| YARA YARA, 1 To tins ID | 1.75 : 2.00 | Feb., Mar., forward, bbls., | : | Double bailed 5 bbl. lotsgal | : | .98 |
| Yohimbin Hydchlide, 1 oz. vialoz | 3.50 : 4.07 | China | : .19% | Raw, le/l bblsgal | 3 : | .95 |
| ZING, METAL, high grade, slabs | ' | Coast, tanks, Feb., forward Ib | | Tanksgal | : | .86 |
| e/1 NY 100 To | : 8,50 | | .18%: .19 | Feb., Mar., c/l bblsgal | : | .92 |
| Common Slahs, c/1 NY100 lb | 6.95 : 7.00 | Coconut Ceylon, 375 lb bbls, NY. lb | .10 : .10% | AprAug. c/l bblsgal | : | .89 |
| Messy, 25 lb bxs NYlb | : .16 | 8000 gal. tanks, NY Ib | .08%: .09 | Imported, bbls, NYgal | : | |
| Ammonium Chloride, powd., 400 lb | | Cochin, 375 lb bbls., NY lb | .10%: .11 | Tanks, NYgal | : | |
| bbls ID | .071/4: .08 | Tanks, NY | .09%: .09% | Menhaden, crude bbls, wksgal | | |
| Carb. tech. 150 lb kegs NY lb | : .18 | Manila, tanks, P. Coast lb | .08%: .081/2 | Crude, tanks, Baltgal | | |
| USP, 100 lb kegslb | : .30 | Edible. bbls, NY | .11 : .11% | Light strained, tanksgal | .50 : | .52 |
| Chloride, fused, 600 lb drs.wks. lb | : .06 | Cod Newfoundland, 50 gal bbls.gal | .67 : .72 | Light strained, bbls, NYgal | .65 | .67 |
| Drs. c/1 wks | .04%: .05 | | | Yellow bleached, bbls, NYgal | .68 : | .69 |
| Imp. drs. NY | : .05 | Tanks, NYgal | : | Futus blanched bble MV and | .70 : | .72 |
| Granulated, 500 lb bbls, wks. lb | .06 : .08 | Copra, bags | : .0514 | Blown, bbls, NYgal | .75 : | .77 |
| Imported, drs. NY ID | .06%: .07 | Corn, ref. 375 h bbls, NY h | .13 : .131/4 | Biowii, both, MIgar | .10 : | |
| USP, 25 lb jars | .20 : .25 | Crude, tanks mills | .09%: .10 | Neatsfoot, 200 c.t. bbls, NY Ib | : | .173 |
| Cyanide, 100 b drs | : .40 | Bbls., NY | : .12 | Pure, bbls, NY | : | .145 |
| Dust, 100th tins wks Ib | .0914: .10 | Cottonered and the mills & | | Extra, bbls., NY | : | .113 |
| 500 lb bbls, kegs, lc/l wkslb | : .09% | D C W 100 Shi 2-4- 3797 W | .09%: .10% | Oleo Oil, No. 1, bbls, NY To | .1514: | .15% |
| 500 lb bbis, kegs, c/l wkslb | : .083/ | White, 100 bbl. lots NPIb | | No. 2, bbls., NY | | .11 |
| Iodide, 5 lb bots lb | : 5.20 | Winter yellow, 100 bbls, NY ID | . 401/ | No. 3, bbls, NY | | |
| Nitrate 25 lb jars | : .35 | | : .131/4 | No. 0, bom, MI | ••• : | .10% |
| Oxide, Amer. 300 lb bblz, wks lb | .08%08% | | .04%: .05% | OLIVE, denatured bbls, NY gal | 1.18 : | 1.20 |
| Bbls. c/l wks | .08%: .08% | English bhis NV | : .05 | Edible, bbls., NYgal | 1.85 : | 2.25 |
| French, 300 m bbls wks m | 10%: .12% | Neutral, bbls, NY | .11 : .14 | Foots, bbls, NY | .10 : | .10% |
| Bbl e/l wks | .10 : .12 | Moellon bble NV gal | : .50 | Shipment ID | .10 : | .10% |
| Bags, c/l wkslb | .09%: .10% | | | | | |
| USP, 100 m bbls. c/l m | : .17 | Greases, choice white, bbls, NY To | .08%: .08% | Palm Lagos, 1500 lb casks lb | .08 : | .08% |
| Ton lots, wks | : .18 | Yellow | : .06% | Niger casks | .07%: | .073 |
| Imported, white seal, bbls lb | : .12 | Brown | : .06% | | : | |
| Green seal, bbls In | : ,10 | House | : .06% | Palm Kernel, 1500 lb casks NY lb | .09 : | .093 |
| USP, 100 lb bbls | .15 : .17 | Bone naphtha | : .061/2 | Peanut, refined bbls, NY ID | , | |
| Stearate, USP, 50 lb bbls lb | : .22 | Herring, Tanks, Coastgal | **** : *** | | *** | .16 |
| sulfate, 400 lb bbla, wks lb | .0314: .0814 | Time off the bide MT | | Crude, mills buyers' tks ID | *** : | |
| Bbls. e/1 wks | : .02% | | : .10 | Crude, bbls. NY | *** * | *** |
| USP, 100 m kegs | .08 : .09 | Lard, prime steam bbls | .12 : .121/2 | | : | .143 |
| Sulfocarbolate, 100 h kegsh | .32 : .34 | Compound, bbls | .121/2: .13 | Poppyseed, bbls, NYgal | 2.25 : | 2.50 |



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Caustic Soda

All Tests

Soda Ash

Dense-Light Granular if Desired

Sole Selling Agents

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—and then he specified

Sodium Cacodylate FOUGERA. The tests were completed. The manufacturer's requirements were rigid. The chief chemist had analyzed a number of samples before selecting our imported Cacodylate.

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FOUGERA

Oils and Fertilizers

| Rapeseed, refined bbls, NYgal gal Blown, bbls, NYgal gal Red 0II, distilled, bblsb D Saponified, bblsb D Tanks D | .88 : '.90 : 1.00 : .01 | Ground Fish, Balt., |
|--|--|--|
| Salmen, 8000 gal. tks. Coastgal Sesame, domestic edible bblsb Sed Oll, bbls, NYgal SOVA BEAN, crude tks, Coastlb Crude, Tks, D.P., NY | .13 : .134811½:15868686 | Tennemee, 12% .ton .5.80 Barwood chips .04 .10 .10 .10 .10 |
| STEARIC ACID, s.p. 200 lb bags. lb Double pressed, bags lb Double pressed, bgs., saponified. lb Triple pressed, bgs., distilled. lb | .12 : .12 .12¼: .13 .12¼: .13 .13¼: .13 | Chips 150 D bags D .02½: .03 Mangrore bark, African |
| Triple pressed, bgs., saponified Ib Stearine, oleo, bbls | .131/4: .13 | (Garloads ex-yard N. Y.) Spirits Turpentine, bblsgal : 1,03 Myrobalans, 150 b bags J1ton : 33.00 B1 ton : 35.00 22 ton : 37.60 |
| Tallow, edible, tierces | : .10 | Wood Turpentine, stm. distd. bbls.gal : .90 Destructive distilled, bblsgal : .75 Oak bark, whole |
| Tallow Oil, acidless this. NY ID Bbls., c/l NY ID | : .10 | designation bath, tought |
| Walnut, crude bbls, NY | | Rosins, (Sold in 600 lb bbls., gross for net, quotations based on a unit of 280 lb) R |
| Fertilizer Mate | rials | G |
| Ammon. Sulf., bulk wks100 lb Double, bgs. f.a.s. NY100 lb Single bags. wks100 lb Blood, dried f.e.b. NYunit Bone, 3 & 50 ground steamedton: Eaw. Chicago | 2.85 : 2.90 : 3.18 4.15 : 4.36 23.50 : 25.00 : 30.00 | T |

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Tannins and Dyestuffs

| Chestnut, clarified, 25% tks. wks. lb | .02 : | .02% | Osage Orange, 51° HquidB Powd. 100 b bass | .07 : | .08 | Crude Drugs | | |
|---|---------|-------|--|---------|---------|--|--------|-------|
| Bbls., with | .02%: | .02% | Persian Berries | .27 : | .30 | 1 | 10 . | .20 |
| Pewd., 60% 100 lb bbls. wks. lb Decolorised, bbls., wks lb | .05%: | .06 | QUEBRACHO, 35% liquid the Ib | .03 : | .0314 | Accroides Gum, yel D | .18 : | .27 |
| | | | 450 lb bbla | .08%: | .04 | Aconite Root, USP, bagsID | .48 | .50 |
| Cadhear, English | .16 : | .17 | 35% bleaching, 450 m bbls m | .04%: | .05% | Agar Agar, 1, 200 m bales m | 1.50 : | 1.55 |
| Cutch, Rangoon, 100 h bales h | .13 : | .16 | Solid 65% 100 lb bales lb | .04%: | .04% | No. 2, bales | : | |
| Borneo, solid, 100 lb bales lb | .04%: | .05% | Clarified bales ID | : | .05 | No. 3, bales | *** : | 2.50 |
| Liquid, 450 m bbls | .10 : | .11 | Quercitron, 51° 450 b bbls b | .06%: | .07% | Almonds, bitter bass bzs | .32 | .35 |
| Tablets, 120 m boxes | .18 : | .14 | Powdered, 100 b baxes b | .09 : | .13 | Sweet, bags | .45 : | .46 |
| Flavine | .00 : | .95 | Spruce, 25% liquid tanks wks Ib | .01 : | .0114 | Meal, tins, boxes | .28 : | .80 |
| Frantic, solid 50 lb berse lb | | | Powd. 50% 100 b bags wks. lb | .02 : | .02 1/4 | Altanet Root, bags | .60 : | .65 |
| Crystals, 100 lb boxes | | .22 | Sumac, liquid 450 m bbls m | .08 : | .09 | Aloes, Barbadoes, 120 lb bblslb | .65 : | .70 |
| | ••• : | .20 | Stainless, 600 lb bbls lb | .10 : | .11 | Cape. 400 D cases | .00 : | .10 |
| Liquid, 51°, 600 m bbls m | .10 : | .12 | DYERS' SURDRIES | | | Curacao, 100 lb caseslb | .12 : | .13% |
| Gall extract B | .16 : | .18 | Albumen, technical, ezz 200 lb cs. lb | : | 1.25 | Socotrine, whole 100 lb cs lb | .30 : | .32 |
| Cambier, 25% liq. 450 lb bbls lb | .08%: | .00% | Blood, domestic, 100 lb drs. lb | : | .45 | Althea Root, cut cases | .23 : | .10 |
| Cemmon, 200 D cases D | .10%: | .11 | Spray Yolk 150 D co D | .45 : | .65 | Whole bags | .09 : | 8.00 |
| Singapore cubes, 150 lb bags lb | .18 : | .19 | British Gum, 140 lb bags e/l 100 lb | 3.94 : | 4.09 | Grey, boxes | | 28.00 |
| MEMATINE, Paste, 500 m bbls m | .11 : | .12 | Bags, 1c/1100 lb | 4.09 : | 4.19 | Ammoniae, tears, bags | .85 : | .90 |
| Crystals, 400 m bbls | .14 : | .20 | Dextrin. corn 140 lb bags c/1.100 lb | : | 3.59 | Angelica Root, dom. bags B | .14 : | .15 |
| | | .0334 | Bags, lc/l | | 3.69 | Angostura Bark, bags | .08 : | .10 |
| Hemlock, 25% 600 lb bbis. wks. lb | .08%: | | | : | 3.64 | Anise, Levant bags | .16 : | .15 |
| Hypernic, 51°, 600 lb bblslb | .15 : | .16 | Yellow, bags c/l100 lb | | .07% | Star, cases | .12 : | .123 |
| Indigo, Madras bbls | .85 : | .90 | Potato 220 lb bags c/llb Bags, lc/llb | .07% | .08% | Spanish, bags | .15%: | .16 |
| Manila, bbls D | : | 1.30 | Yellow, 220 lb bagslb | | .08 | Annatto Seed, 200 lb bags lb | .21 : | .33 |
| Larch, 25%, 600 lb bbls., wks lb | .0314: | .03% | Tapioca, 200 lb bags, le/1lb | .09 : | .10 | ARABIC GUM, | | |
| Powd, 100 lb bags, wks lb | .07%: | .08 | Prussian blue | .60 : | .62 | White, No. 1, 200 lb bagslb | .36 : | .28 |
| Logwood, 51°, 600 lb bbls lb | : | .10% | Sago Flour, 150 m bags m | .04%: | .05 | Sorts, amber, 200 m bags, bls. m | .12 : | .18 |
| Lower grades | .07 : | .09 | STARCH, powd, 140 lb bgs.c/l.100 lb | : | 3.17 | Powd., USP, 300 lb bbls lb | .19 : | .20 |
| Solid. 50 m boxes | .09 : | .13 | Bags, lc/1100 m | : | 3.27 | Areca Nuts, 150 lb bagslb | *** | .09 |
| | | | Pearl, 140 lb bags c/1100 lb | 3.07 : | 3.17 | Powd., 200 b bbls b | iii | .11 |
| Madder, Dutch B. | .28 : | .30 | Potato, domestic, 200 lb bags. lb | .05 : | .0514 | Root, Bags | .25 : | .35 |
| Mangrove, 55% 400 lb bbls lb | .041/2: | .05 | Imported, bags duty paid Ib | .06 : | .061/ | Arrowroot, Amer., powd. bbls Ib | .06%: | .095 |
| Myrobalane, 25% liquid bbis Ib | .04 : | .05 | Tapioca Flour, high grade bags Ib | ***** | .07 | St. Vincent, powd. bbls ib | .16%: | .17 |
| 50% solid, 50 lb boxes lb | .04%: | .05 | Medium grade bags | .051/4: | .06 | Asafoetida, USP, 250 lb caseslb Powd, 50 lb bxslb | .20 : | .21 |
| Oak, tanks wks | .04 : | .04% | Turkey Red Oil, bbls | .11 : | .12 | BALM GILEAD BUDS, bags D | .50 : | .55 |
| 23-25% Hg. 600 D bbls. wks. D | .05 : | .05% | Yolk Oil, bbls | : | .35 | Balmony Herb, bales | 1 | .14 |

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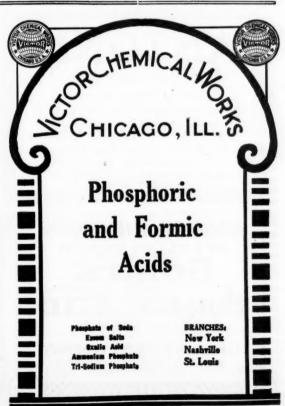
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| | | | | | | _ |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| BALSAMS | | Cannabis, true imp. bags Th | 4.50 : 5.00 | Cloves, Zanzibar, 1357b bales 7b | .32 : | .34 |
| Copaiba, Para, 80 m cs m | .23 : .25 | American (no assay) bales Th | .80 : .85 | Amboynas, bales | : | |
| South American, 80 D co D | .27 : .38 | USP | 1.70 : 1.85 | | : | :: . |
| Fir Canada, cansgal | 12.80 : 13.00 | Cantharides, Chinese cases Th | 1.05 : 1.10 | Cochineal, USP, bexes | .35 : | .37 |
| Oregon, bbls., cansgal | 1.45 : 1.55 | Powdered, boxes | 1.20 : 1.25 | Cora Leaves, Huanuco bags Ib | 1 | |
| Peru, 120 lb cases | 2.00 : 2.10 | Cantharides, Russian, cases 10 | 1.10 : 1.20 | Truxillo, bags | : | .55 |
| Tolu. 90 lb cases | 2.00 : 2.25 | Powdered, boxes | 1.20 : 1.25 | Cohosh Root, Black bags Ib | .13 : | .14 |
| Bamboo Brier Root, bags Ib | .05%: .06 | Caraway Seed, African, bags Ib | .25 : .26 | Blue, bags | .15 : | .16 |
| Barberry Bark, tree bales 10 | .14 : .16 | Dutch, 110 bags | .26 : .27 | Colchicum Root, bass | .08 : | .09 |
| Root, bags Ib | .45 : .48 | Cardamom bleach cases | 1.60 : 2.00 | Seed, bags | .10 | .11 |
| Bayberry Bark, bales D | .11 : .13 | Decorticated, cases | 1.75 : 1.85 | | | |
| Wax, bbls ID | .26 : .2T | Green, grinding, bags To | 1.40 : 1.50 | Colombo Root, whole bags Ib | .021/2: | .03 |
| Belladonna Leaves, bales Ib | .27 : .29 | Carnauba Wax, Flor, bags, ID | .53 : .53 | Colocynth, apples. cases, bales Ib | .17 : | .22 |
| Root, bags | .12 : .13 | No. 1 N Country bags In | .40 : .42 | Pulp, USP, bales | .33 : | .35 |
| Bees Wax, white bbls | .36 : .38 | No. 2 N Country bags Ib | .24 : .26 | Coltsfoot Leaves, bags | .06 : | .07 |
| Yellow, refined, bbls | .21%: .22 | No. 3 Fatty Gray, bags Ib | .18%: .19 | 14 Comfrey Root, bags | .13 : | .14 |
| Crude, bags | .23 : .24 | No. 3 Chalky, bags | .19%: .20 | | .20 : | .22 |
| Benzoin Gum. Siam, boxes Ib | 1.30 : 1.35 | Cascara Amarga, 150 m bales m | .30 : .32 | Conjum Seeds, bags | *** * * | .16 |
| Sumatra, 80 D boxes D | .27 : .38 | Cascara Sagrada, bales, Old Th | .29 : .32 | Copaiba Balsam Para, see Balsams | | |
| Berberis Aquifolium Root, bags Ib | .14%: .15 | New | .28 : .30 | Copal Gum | .12 : | .13% |
| Beth Root, bags 10 | .30 : .32 | Cascarilla Bark, quills bales Ib | .36 : .40 | Cornander Seed. Bombay bags To | .05 : | .07 |
| Blackhaw Bark, root, bales 70 | .39 : .40 | Siftings, obla Ib | .20 : .25 | Mogadore, bags | | .11% |
| Tree, bales | .27 : .28 | Cassia Buds, 66th cases th | .121/2: .13 | Morocco, bags | | .11% |
| Blood Root, bags | .15 : .16 | China, select, mats cases fb | .09 : .09 | Bleached, bags | | .151/2 |
| Blueflag Root, bags | .23 : .25 | Saigon, assort. bales | .24 : .26 | | | |
| Boldo Leaves, baies D | .2021 | Cassia Fistula, baskets Ib | .10 : .11 | Corn Silk, bales | .05%: | .06 |
| Boneset Herb, bales ID | .08 : .11 | Castor Beans, bags | .03 : .03 | Cotton Root Bark, bales To | .14 : | .16 |
| Borage Flowers, bales ID | .18 : .20 | Castoreum, 1 lb bet | 4.00 : 4.50 | Cramp Bark, so-called bales Ib | : | .08 |
| Bryonia Root, bags | .09 : .10 | Catechu Gum, bags | .09 : .10 | True, bags | | .43 |
| BUCHU LEAVES, short, 250 lb | | Catnip Herb, bales | .15 : .17 | Cranesbill Root, bags | .10 : | .11 |
| bales | .82 : .84 | Celery Seed, 220 h bagsh | .24 : .25 | CUBER BERRIES, IX bags To | .70 : | .75 |
| Less, bales Ib | .92 : .94 | Ceresin Wax, white bags | .09 : .10 | Powdered, boxes Ib | .75 | .78 |
| Long, bales D | : | Yellow, 200 m hags | .08 : .09 | Culvers Root, bags | .35 : | .38 |
| Buckthorn Bark, bags Ib | .06 : .07 | CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, Roman | | Cumin Seed, Levant bags ib | | .28 |
| Burdock Root, bags | .16 : .18 | bales ID | .90 : .95 | Morocco, bags | .27 : | .29 |
| Surgundy Pitch, dom. 110 b stands | | Hung, cases bales | .08 : .09 | Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste, straps Ib | | .15 |
| Gross for pet | : .05 | Charcoal Willow, powd. bbls Ib | .06 ; .06 | | : | .55 |
| Calabar Beans, bags | .12 : .14 | Wood, powd. bbls | .04 : .05 | Small, straps | : | .35 |
| Calamus Root, bleached cases ID | .35 : .38 | Chestnut Bark, bags | .07 : .08 | French, straps ID | | .16 |
| Unbleached, bags | .07%: .08 | Herb, bales | .06 : .06 | Powdered, boxes | | .13 |
| Calendula Petals, imp. bales Ib | : .30 | Chicle Gum, bags | .75 : 1.00 | Broken, boxes | | .07% |
| Calisaya Bark, bales, powd 10 | .27 : .30 | Chiretta, bales | .10 : .13 | Damar Gum, 136 lb cases lb | .24 : | .25 |
| Camphor, see Chemicals | | Cinchona Bark, red quills bales, th | .45 : .50 | Damiana Leaves, bales | | .17 |
| Canary Seed, Microcco bags To | : .06 | Broken, bales | .26 : .28 | Dandelion Roct, Imp., bags 1b | | .39 |
| South American, bags ID | .051/4: .06 | Cinnamon, Ceylon, bales, bond D | .22 : .22 | | | .10 |
| Candelila Wax, bags | .23 : .25 | Civet, Abyasin horns | 2.75 : 3.75 | Digitalis Leaves, bales | | .08 |
| Canella Alba Bark, bales ID | .51 : .53 | Clover Tops, bags | .24 : .27 | Dill Seed, bags | .08%: | .09 |
| | | | | | | |

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| Pogwood Bark, Jamaica bags Ib Flowers, bales Ib | | | Grindelia Robusta Herb, balesIb Guaiac Gum, 80 lb casesIb | | : .07% | LADY SLIPPER ROOT, bags Ib | .51 : | |
|--|---------|---------|--|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------|------|
| Doggrass Root, USP, cut bars To | | | Guarana, tins, cases | | : .75 | Larkspur Seed, bags | 1.40 : | |
| | | .14 | GUM, see Arabic Gum, etc. | .00 | | Laurel Leaves, bales | .04%: | |
| Dragons Blood, mass cases ib | .45 : | .50 | HELLEBORE ROOT. | | | Lavender Flowers, Ordinary Ib | .32 : | |
| Reeds, boxes | 1.15 | 1.25 | Black, bbls | .08 | : .10 | Selected | .38 : | .42 |
| ECHINACEA ROOT, bags 1D | .28 : | .30 | Powdered | | .17 | Leeches, tubs | : | 6.00 |
| Elecampane Root, bags | .09 : | .10 | White, Powd, 250 lb bbls lb | | .17 | Lemor Peel, bags | .09 : | .10 |
| Elder Flowers, bags | .14 | .16 | Helonias Root, (unicorn false) | *** | | Licorice Root, Russian whole ID | .07%: | .08 |
| Elemi Gum, 89 lb cases lb | .10 : | .11 | bags | .88 | : .90 | Spanish, natural bales ID | .09 : | |
| Elm Bark, select, 5 h bundles cases h | .28 : | .30 | Hemp Seed, Manchurian bags D | .05 | 0514 | Powdered, bbls 1b | .09 : | .09 |
| Grinding, bags lb | | | Chilian, bags D | | : | Selected, 2 & 5 m bundles m | .16 : | |
| Powdered, bbls | .23 : | .24 | Henbane Leaves, bales, USP To | .35 | : .37 | Cuttings, 125 lb bags lb | .07 : | .07 |
| ERGOT. 150-200 m bags m | .35 : | .37 | No assay | .28 | : .32 | Life Everlasting Herbs, bales Ib | .05 : | .06 |
| Eucalyptus Leaves, bales Ib | | .05 | Henna Leaves, bales | .12 | : .13 | Lime Juice, clarified bblsgal | .50 : | |
| Euphorbia Pilulifera Herb, bags. Ib | .15 | | Powdered | .15 | | Linden Flowers, with leaves, bales Ib | .14 : | .16 |
| | .15 : | .17 | Honey, Calif., 120 fb cases fb | .11% | | Without Leaves, bales | .21 | .23 |
| Suphorbium Gum, cases To | : | .32 | Hops, N. Y. prime bales Th | .23 | | | .20 : | |
| Powdered, boxes | : | .40 | Pacific Coast prime bales Ib | | 23 | Liverwort Leaves, bales | | .21 |
| ennel Seed, French, bags Ib | .15 : | .16 | Horehound Herb, bales | | : .11 | Lobelia Herb, bales | .62 : | |
| German, bags | .18 ; | | Horsetail Rush, bags | *** | : .15 | Lobelia Serd, bags | | |
| Indian, bags Ib | .12 : | .121/2 | India Gum, see Karaya | | | Lovage Root, Imported, bags ib | .20 : | .31 |
| lax Seed, whole 180 m bblsea | 13.00 : | 13.50 | INSECT FLOWERS, open whole | | | Lupulin, boxes | 1.40 : | |
| Ground, 180 m bbls | .07%: | .08 | bales | | | Domestic | 1.30 : | |
| penugreek Seed, 200 lb bags lb | .05%: | .06 | Closed whole, hales | | | Lycopodium, 88 m cs | .35 : | |
| | | | Powdered, pure 200 lb bblslb | .65 | .68 | MACE, Sianw, No. 1 cases Ib | .44 : | .45 |
| ish Berries, 100-125 h bagsh | .031/2: | .05 1/2 | Flowers and stems, 50 p. c. | | . 40 | Banda, No. 1 cases | .50 : | |
| ringe Tree Bark, bags Ib | .19 : | .20 | 200 m bbls | | .40 | Batavia, cases | .38 : | .39 |
| ALANGAL ROOT, bags D | .08 : | .09 | Ipecac Root, Cartagena, bags Ib | 1.90 2.20 | 1.95 2.30 | Malva Flowers, blue bales Ib | .27 : | .30 |
| albanum Gum, cans | .80 : | .95 | Powdered, 220 R bbls. boxes. Ib | 1.90 | 1.95 | Black, bales | .65 : | . 75 |
| | | | Rio Whole, bags | | 2.30 | Manna, large flake cases | .76 : | .78 |
| ambier Gum, bags | | .10 | Isinglass. American, 130 b cs b | | 85 | Small flake, cases | .37 : | .39 |
| Powdered, cases | .85 : | 1.00 | Russian (Beluga) bra. ctnsD | | 5.50 | Sorts, eases | .27 : | .80 |
| elsemium Root, bags | .11 : | .1114 | JABORANDI LEAVES, bales To | ,16 | .18 | Mandrake Root, bags | .21 : | .22 |
| entian Root, bags | .0814: | .09 | Jalap Root, whole, 150 lb bags. Ib | .38 | | Mastic Gum, 120 m cases m | .70 : | .78 |
| inger, African, bags | .16 : | .17 | Powdered, USP, 250 lb bblsfb | .40 | | Mezereon Bark, bags | .11 : | .12 |
| Jamaica, grinding, bags bbls Ib | .37 : | .43 | Japan Wax, white bags | .181/2 | | Matico Leaves, bales Th | .20 : | .21 |
| Japan, bags | .17 : | .1734 | Job's Tears, white bags ID | .25 | | Marjoram Leaves, German bales To | .16 : | .17 |
| Cochin, ABC & lemon, bags lb | .24 : | .26 | Juniper Berries, 125 m bags m | .021/2 | | French, bales | .1314: | .14 |
| inseng Root, cultivated, bags Ib | | 10.00 | KAMALA, boxes | 1.35 | 1.45 | Millet Seed, dom. yellow bags To | .03%: | .05 |
| | | 15.00 | Karaya Gum, powdered, bbls ib | .15 | | Montan, Wax, crude bags Ib | .04 : | .04 |
| | | 12.00 | Kava Kava Root, bags | .16 | | Bleached | : | |
| lolden Seal Root, bags lb | 3.45 : | | Kino Gum, black cases 1b | .50 | .55 | Moss, Iceland hales | .08 | .09 |
| Powdered, boxes | 3.70 : | | Kola Nuts, 150 to bags Th | .05 | .06 | Irish, bleached, bales Th | .09 : | .10 |
| rains of Paradise, bags ib | .12 : | | Kousso Flowers, bags | | 3.00 | Mullein Flowers, tins | 1.15 : | |

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|--|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|---|-----|---------|
| Tonquin | | Pepper, black Sing. bags Ib | .11 : | .1114 | Rose Petals, pale | | : .25 |
| Grain Cab | | White, bags | .14 : | .1414 | RedR | | : .TO |
| Tonquin | 35.00 : 38.00 | Peppers, red Mombass, bags Ib | .16 : | .16% | Rue Herb, bales R | | : .35 |
| Synthetic, see Chemicals | | Cherries, bags | .14 : | .15 | SABADILLA SEED, bags | | : .16 |
| Musk Boot, Russian bags ID | : | Bombay, bags | .15 : | .15% | Powder, bbls. | | : .18 |
| Mustard Seed, Bari brown bags ID | .08%: .09 | Japan, bags | .28%: | .30 | Saffron Flowers, Amer. bales | | : .80 |
| Bombay, brown ID | .08%: .09 | Pennyroyal Herb, bales | .08 : | .13 | Valencia, 1 lb cans Il | | : 33.00 |
| California, brown | .08%: .09 | Peppermint Leaves, imp. bales 10 | : | .38 | Sage, Dalmatian bales | | : .063 |
| Yellow Ib | : .09 | Cuts, bales | .25 : | .28 | Greek, bales | | |
| Chinese yellow D | .04 : .04% | Domestic leaf | .32 : | .34 | Spanish, bales | | : .03 |
| English, reliew | .08%: .09 | Peru Balsam, see Balsams | | | Sandalwood, chips bags | | : .30 |
| Dutch, yellow D | .08 : .081/4 | Pichi Leaves, bags | .23 : | .25 | Ground, bags | | 35 |
| Danish, yellow | .08%: .00 | Pimento, select bags | .05%: | .051/4 | Sandarac Gum. 300 m bbls m | | : .80 |
| Myrrh Gum, select 200 D cs D | .35 : .37 | Pink Root, true bags | : | 1.05 | Sarsaparilla Root Honduras, bales P | | : .65 |
| Sorts, cases | .33 : .35 | Pitch, Burgundy, see Burgundy Pitch | | | Merican, bales | | 81 |
| | | Pleuriny Root, bags | : | .22 | Sassafras Bark, ordinary bales It | | : .15 |
| NUTGALLS, Chinese, bags Ib | .17 : .18 | Plantain Leaves, balas | : | .15 | Select, bales | | : .32 |
| Aleppy, bags | .14 : .15 | Poke Berries, bags | : | .15 | Savory Leaves, bales | | |
| Nutmegs, 110s cases | .85 : .87 | Poke Root, bags | : | .071/ | Saw Palmetto Berries, bass I | | 11 |
| 75s, 80s cases | .39 : .41 | Pomegranate Bark, of root bags. Ib | : | .30 | Scammony Regin, boxes | | 1.60 |
| Nux Vomics Buttons, bags Ib | .05 : .06 | Of Fruit, bags | : | .30 | Scammony Root, bags | | |
| Powdered, 200 b bbls b | .08%: .09 | Of tree | *** | .30 | Senega Root, bags | | |
| OAK BARK, red bags | .05 : .06 | Poppy Flowers, red bags B | .25 : | .27 | | | |
| White, bags | .06 : .07 | Poppy Seed, Dutch, bags D | .09%: | .10 | SENNA, Alex. 150 D cases In | | |
| Olibanum Gum, sift 280 D cases. D | .0914: .10 | German, bags | 08 | .10% | Half Leaf, 350 lb bales lb Siftings, 400 lb bales lb | | |
| Tears, 280 lb cases | .13 : .18 | Turkish, begs | | .0834 | Powdered, 200 lb bbls lb | | : .11 |
| No. 1, all white, 250 h | | Bine Indian, bags | .08 | .071/4 | Tinnevelly, job, 350 m bbls m | | .16 |
| COMPAN | .21 : .23 | Prickly Ash Bark Southern, bags To | .14 : | .14% | Grinding, 350 lb bales I | | : .09 |
| Optum, gum USP cases | 8.00 : 10.00 | Northern, bags | - | .16 | Powdered, 200 lb bbls lb | | .10 |
| Granular, cans | 9.00 : 11.00 | Prickly Ash Berries, bags ID | .16 | .17 | Pods. 350 lb bales | | .14 |
| Powdered, USP, cans Ib | 9.00 : 11.09 | Prince's Pine, bales | .35 : | .38 | Serpentaria Root, bass | | 85 |
| Orange Flowers, cases | .50 : 1.00 | Pulsatilla Herb, bags | .20 : | .23 | Shellac, D.C., bags | | : .80 |
| Orange Peel, bitter bags | .07%: .07% | Pumpkin Seed, bags | .14 : | .16 | V.S.O., bags | | : .82 |
| Sweet, bags | .08 : .081/4 | QUASSIA CHIPS, bags To | OT . | .08 | Diamond I, bags | | 81 |
| Orris Root Florentine bold bagsD Powdered, 200 lb bbls lb | .11%: .13 | Queen of the Meadow Herb, bags, Ib | 1 | .06 | Superfine, Orange, bags In | | : .68 |
| Verona. bags | .05 : .06 | Quince Seed, bags | .95 : | 1.10 | Fine, bags | | : .66 |
| Powdered, 200 lb bols lb | .07%: .08 | RAPE SEED, South Amer, bags ID | .0634: | .07 | T.N., bags | | : .61 |
| Fingers, cases | .58 : .60 | Dutch, bags | .05%: | OT | Garnet, A. C | .65 | : .66 |
| Onokerite Wax, brown hard bags. ID | .22 : .24 | Japanese, small, bags | .05%: | .06 | Button, bags | | 74 |
| Green, hard bags | .25 : .28 | Ramberries, dried boxes | .56 : | .60 | Bleached, ground, bbls In | | : .63 |
| Refined, yellow bags | : | Red Saunders Ib | .17 : | .19 | Bone dry, bbls | | .72 |
| PAPRIKA, bags | .17 : .33 | Rhatany Rost, bags | : | .08% | Simaruba Bark, bales Ib | | : .10 |
| Hungarian | .27 : .37 | BHUBARB, H. D., cases To | .31 : | .83 | Sideritis Herb, eut bags In | | : .18 |
| Pareira Brava Root, bags D | .15 : .16 | Powdered, 200 D bbls D | .38 : | .40 | Skullcap Leaves, bales It | | : .38 |
| Paraley Seed, bags | .08%: .09 | Bosemary Leaves, bales | .04%: | .05 | Sloe Berries, bags | .03 | : .04 |
| | | | | | | | |



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| Snake Root, Canada natural bags. Ib Stripped, bags | .40 : | .42 .55 | Tragacanth Gum, No. 1, ribbon 160 D cs D | 1.30 : | | Essential Oils |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| \$0AP BARK, whole, 150-200 lb bales | .08 .09 14 .11 14 .12 | .09 .10 .121/2 .14 | No. 2 to No. 6, cases | 1.00 : .95 : .75 : .10 % : .14 : .15 : .09 : | 1.30 1.00 .90 .11 .15 .16 | Almond Bitter USP 5 lb bots lb 3.25 : 3.75 Bitter ff PA 5 lb bots lb 3.50 : 3.75 Artificial (See Benzaldehyde-Chemicals) Sweet, 56 lb cans lb .33 : .34 Peach Kernel, 55 lb uns lb .24 : .25 Apricot, see Peach Kernel |
| Spermaceti, blocks cakes casesID Spikenard Root, bagsID Spruce Gum, boxesID | .39 : .26 : 1.00 : | .41 .28 1.50 | Turpentine, Venice, true 80 lb cslb Artificial, 80 lb caseslb Spirits, see Naval Stores | .161/4: | .18 | Amber, crude 25 lb tins |
| Squaw 7ine, bales | .42 : | .17 .45 .10 | UNICORN ROOT, false, see Helonias True, see Aletris I va Ursi Leaves, bales | .06 : .08½ : | .07 | ANISE, Tech., 66 lb case lb .40 .42 USP, 50 lb tins lb .41 .45 Bay, 25 lb tins lb 2.50 2.60 Bergamot, 25 lb coppers lb 2.90 3.10 |
| Storax, liquid artif | .70 : .90 : | .75 1.00 .23 | Vanilla Bears Mex. whole cases D Cuts, cases D Bourbon, cases D South American, cases D | 10.00 : 7.00 : 7.00 : 6.00 : | 7.50 7.50 6.25 | Artificial, 25% cans |
| St. John's Bread, bags | .08 : | .06 .09 | Tahiti. yellow label cases D Green Label, cases D Violet Flowers, bags D | .65 | .70 | Bols de Rose, 2510 tins |
| Strophanthus Seed, HispidusIb Kombe, bagsIb Sunflower Seed, domestic bagsIb | .35 .30 : | .40 .35 | WAH00 BARK, of root bags Ib Of Tree, bags Ib White Pine Bark, rossed, bags Ib White Poplar Bark, bags Ib | 1.00 : .46 : .07 : .04 : | 1.05 .48 .08 | Calamus, 5 lb bot |
| South American, bags ID TAGALDER BARK, bags ID Tamarinds, bbls ID | .06 : | .05% | Wild Cherry Bark, thin green Rossed, bales Ib Thick Rossed, bales Ib | .16 : | .17 .10 | Cananga, native 25 lb tinslb 2.15 : 2.40 Rectified, 25 lb tins |
| Kegs | .18 : | | Thin Natural, bales Ib Thick Natural, bales Ib Willow, bark bags Ib White, bass Ib | .14 | .08 .06 | Carvol, 5 lb bot |
| Thus Gum, 280 lb bbls lb Thyme, Spanish bales lb French, bales lb | .07 | .051/4 | Witch Hazel Bark, bags Ib Witch Hazel Loaves, bales Ib Worm Sced, American bags Ib Levant bags Ib | .081/4 | .07 .09 .09 | Cedar Leaf, 50 lb tins |
| Tilia, See Linden Tolu Balsam, see Balsams Tongo Bark, bags | .30 : | .81 | Wormwood Herb, imported bales. Ib Yacca Gum, red Ib Ground Ib | .05 1/2 | .10 .041/4 .061/4 | Leaf, 5 lb bot |
| Tonka Beans, Angostura, casesD Para, casesD Surinam, casesD | 2.25 .75 .80 | 2.85 .80 .85 | YELLOW DOCK ROOT, bags Ib Yellow Parilla Root, bags Ib Yerba Santa, bags Ib Zedoary Root, bags Ib | .12 : .16 : .09 : .08 : | .14 .17 .10 .10 | Java, 400 lb drums lb 1.05 : 1.10 50 lb tins lb 1.10 : 1.15 Clores, USP, 50 lb cans lb 2.40 : 2.50 6 lb bot lb 2.50 : 2.60 |

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| Coriander, USP, 50 m tinsm Coriander, USP, 1 m botm Croton, USP 25 m tinsm | | : .40 : 16.00 : 1.10 | Pimento, 25 lb tins | | | 2.10 1.75 2.75 | Aromatic Chemicals |
|--|-------|----------------------------|--|-------|-----|----------------------|---|
| Cubebs, USP, 570 bot | 5.25 | : 5.50 | Rose, Fr., 8, 16 & 32 on, pkgs., os | | : | 9.00 | NATURAL DERIVATIVES |
| Cumin, 1 lb bot | | : 15.00 | Bulg., 8, 16 & 32 oz. pkgsos | | : | 9.00 | |
| nill. 1 th hot | 4.25 | : 5.00 | Artificial, 11b bot | 2.00 | : | 3.00 | Anethol, 2 b bot b 1.25 : 1.75 |
| Erigeron, 20 lb tins | 1.30 | : 1.35 | Rosemary, USP, 271/2 ID tins ID | .40 | : | .42 | Borneol, 1 lb bot |
| EUCALYPTUS, Austi. USP | | | 1000 fb drums | | : | .371/ | CITRAL, 25 D cans D 2.75 : 8.00 |
| 56 lb cs lb | .77 | : .87 | Tech., 271/2 D tins D | .35 | : | .40 | Citronellal, 1 lb bot lb 2.00 : 2.25 |
| 500 lb drums | *** | : .77 | Rue, 1 h bot | *** | : | 4.25 | EUCALYPTOL, USP, 25 m cans m 1.00 : 1.05 |
| Fennel USP, 25 h tinsh | 1.00 | : 1.05 | Sandalwood, E.Ind. USP, 767b cases 7b | | : | 6.90 | Eugenol, USP, 25 lb cans lb 3.25 : 3.50 |
| Gerandum, Algerian, 25 D tins D | 7.50 | : 8.00 | W. Indian, (Amyris) 25 h tins. h | | : | 3.25 | Geraniol, Domestic, 50 lb camelb 3.25 : 3.50 |
| Bourbon, 25 m tims | 6.75 | : 7.00 | Sassafras, USP, 50 h carsh | | : | 2.05 | Imported, 5 b bot b 4.25 : 5.50 |
| Turkish, 28 lb tinslb | 4.50 | : 4.75 | Artificial, 1000 D drs., 60 D cans D | 2000 | : | .42 | Extra |
| Ginger, 1 lb bot | 5.75 | : 6.00 | Savin, 5 lb tins | | 0 | 3.00 | Iso-Eugenol, 1 m bot b 4.50 : 5.00 |
| Hemlock, 50 fb cans | 2.75 | | Spearmint, USP, 60 lb caseslb Spruce, 50 lb timelb | 2.40 | : | 2.50 | Imported |
| Juniper Berries, USP, 25 lb ting lb | 1.25 | : 1.20 | Tansy Amer., 20 lb tins | 1.10 | : | 1.20 | Linalcol, 5 lb bot |
| Wood, 50 m tins | .60 | : .70 | Tar, 50 gal, bolsgal | .25 | : | .26 | T FM M |
| Lavender, USP, 28 m tins m | 4.50 | : 6,00 | Refined, USP 25 lb tins | | | | |
| Spike, Spanish, 50 lb cans lb | .90 | : 1.00 | Thyme, red. USP 25 D tinsD | | : | 1.10 | |
| LEMON, Ital. USP, 25 h tim h | .75 | : .90 | White, USP 25 D tins D | | : | 1.25 | SAFROL, 60 ID cans ID .48 : .50 |
| American, USP, 25 lb timelb | .70 | : .75 | Tech., 110 m drums | | : | .90 | Thymol, USP, 25 lb tins lb 3.25 : 3.50 |
| Lemongrass, native, 50 lb cans lb | .80 | 85 | Vetivert, Bourbon, 1 b bot b | | | 8.50 | SYNTHETIC AROMATICS |
| Limes, express 25 lb tins lb | 1.60 | : 1.70 | Java, 1 h both | | | 80.00 | Acetaldehyde, 50%sol pure, 5 lb bot. lb 1.75 : 2.00 |
| Distilled, 25 lb tins | 1.00 | : 1.05 | Wine, heavy 1 D bot D | | | 2.75 | Acetophenone CP, 1 lb bot lb 4.75 : 5.00 |
| Linaloe, Mex. 80 h cases h | 3.00 | : 8.10 | WINTERGREEN | | • | | Aldehyde, C-8 (Octyl), 17b bot To 45.00 : 60.00 |
| Mace, distilled, 50 lb time lb | 1.25 | : 1.35 | Sweet bch., 25 h tins h | 2.50 | : | 3.00 | Aldehyde, C-9 (Nonyl), 1 h bot. h 70.00 : 75.00 |
| Mirbane, ref., see Ar. Chemicals | | | Southern, 25 m tine To | 1.85 | : | 2.00 | Aldehyde, C-10 (Decyl), 17b bot. 7b 50.00 : 58.00 |
| Mustard, USP, 1D bot D | | : 14.00 | Gaultheria, true 25 m tinsm | 7.00 | | 8.00 | Aldehyde, C-12 (Duodecyl), 17b |
| Artif., USP, 1 m bot m | 3.75 | : 4.00 | Southern, 25 lb tins lb | 4.00 | : | 4.25 | bot |
| Neroli, Bigarade, 1/4 & 1 10 bot 10 | 40.00 | : 60.00 | Synthetic, USP, 50 lb caseslb | | : | .47 | Aldehyde, C-14, 1 D bot D 22.50 : 25.00 |
| Petale, 11b bot | | :120.00 | Wormseed Balt., USP, 25 lb tims. lb | 6.75 | : | 7.00 | Aldehyde, C-16, 17b bot 70.00 : 80.00 |
| Artificial, 1 B bot | | : 25.00 | Wormwood dom., 25 lb tins lb | 3.75 | : | 4.00 | Aubepine, see Anisic Aldehyde |
| Nutmeg, USP, 25 h tirs h | 1.25 | : 1.35 | Ylang Ylang, Bourbon 10 h tins | | | | Amyl Acetate, pure, 5 gal. cans.gal 7.00 : 8.00 |
| Orange, bitter, 25 m tins m | 2,65 | : 2.75 | No. 1 | | | 9.00 | Amyl Butyrate, 1 b bot b 2.00 : 2.10 |
| Sweet, W. Ind., 25 h tingh | 2.35 | : 2.45 | No. 2 | | | 6.00 | Amyl Formate, 1 lb bot lb 2.25 : 3.00 |
| Italian, 25 lb cop lb | 8.00 | : 3.25 | Manila, 1 b bot | | | 35.00 | Amyl Phenyl Acetate, 1 lb bot lb 8.50 : 9.00 |
| American, 25 m time m | 2.80 | : 2.85 | Artificial, 1 lb bot | 10.00 | : 1 | 12.00 | AMYL SALICYLATE, dom. 100 D |
| Origanum, 50 h cans techh | .30 | : .35 | OLEORESIN | S | | | ебуя |
| Parsiey, 11b bot | 3.50 | : 4.00 | Aspidlum, USP, 1 h both | 2.75 | | 8.00 | Imported |
| Patchouli, 5 h bot | 6.75 | : 7.00 | Capsicum, USP, 5 lb bot lb | | | 2.75 | Amyl Valerate, 5 lb bot lb 4.75 : 5.00 |
| Pennyroyal, dom. 25 lb tins lb | 1.90 | : 2.25 : 2.00 | Ginger, 5 m bot | | | 3.10 | Anisie Aldehyde, 1 m bot m 3.75 : 4.50 |
| Imported, 25 lb tins | 3.35 | : 3.45 | Cubeb. USP. 1 D bot D | | | 4.75 | BENZALDEHYDE, USP, 40 m cbys m 1.50 : 1.60 |
| PEPPERMINT, nat. 60 lb caseslb Redist. USP, 60 lb caseslb | 3.60 | : 3.70 | Malefern, See Aspidium | | | | FFC, 40 m cbys b 1.60 : 1.75 |
| Petit Grain, S. Am. 25 lb tins lb | 1.75 | : 1.85 | Orris, 1 To bot, To | | : 1 | 18.00 | Benzoic Ether, See Ethyl Benzoute |
| French, 1 h bot | 7.00 | : 8.00 | Pepper, black, USP, 1 lb bot lb | | | 4.00 | Benaophenone, 1 lb bot lb 6.75 : 7.00 |
| Italian, 25 D tins | 2.25 | : 3.35 | Vanilla, 1 h bot | | | 13.00 | Benzyl Acetate, 100 h cbys h 1.55 : 1.75 |
| Assessed, avan same | | | | | | | |

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| Benzyl Alcohol, 5 m bot m | 1.60 | : 1.70 | Iso-Butyl Bermonte, 5 lb bot lb 4.75 : 5.00 Skatol, 1oz. bot | œ 8 | 3.00 | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|---------|--|--------------|---------|---------|----|
| BENZYL BENZOATE, 5 10 bot 10 | 1.60 | : 1.75 | Iso-Safrol, 1 B bot. imported B 5.25 : 5.50 Terpinyl Acetate, 25 B ca | ns Ib 1 | .65 : | 1.85 | |
| Medicinal FFC | 1.75 | : 2.00 | Domestic, 5 m bot b 4.00 : 4.25 TERPINEOL, CP, 1000 m | drume. Th | .50 | 51 | |
| Bennyl Butyrate, C.P., 1 h bot. h | 5.50 | : 6.00 | Linalyl Acetate, 1 lb bot. Dom lb 8.00 : 9.50 Cans. 50 lb | | .52 | .54 | |
| Benzyl Cinnamate, 1 D bot D | | : 10.50 | Imp., 1 b bot b 8.50 : 10.00 Imported, 25 b cans | | .00 | | |
| | | | | | | | 14 |
| Benzyl Formate, 1 lb bot lb | 3.00 | : 3.25 | Linalyl Benzoate, 1 h bot h 13.00 : 14.00 VANILLIN, USP, 500 oz. | | *** 3 | | |
| Benzyl Propionate, 1 lb bot lb | 5.00 | : 5.25 | Linalyl Formate, 5 lb bot lb 10.50 : 12.00 Cans, 16 oz., 80 oz | | .55 | .56 | |
| Bornyl Acetate, 1 lb bot lb | 2.75 | : 8.25 | METHYL ANTHRAMILATE dom., Valerianic Ether, See Ethyl | Valerate | | | |
| Bromstyrol, 25 h kegsh | 4.00 | : 4.25 | 1 D bot D 3.25 : 3.75 Yara Yara, 1 D cams | D 1 | .75 : | 2.00 | |
| Butyric Ether, See Ethyl Butyrate | | | Townsted 25 4.50 : 5.00 | | | | |
| Cinnamic Acid, 5 lb cans lb | | : 3.25 | PERFUMER | S' SUNDRIES | ŝ | | |
| Cinnamic Alcohol, liquid 1 m bot. m | | : 14.00 | Methyl Benzoate, 5 m bot. import. m 2.00 : 2.25 Almond Meal, 25 m came. | D | .28 : | .30 | |
| Crystallizable | 12.00 | : 16.00 | Domestic, 5 lb botlb 1.75 : 2.00 Ambergris, black, bxs | | | 8.00 | |
| Cinnamic Aldehyde, 1 h bot h | 3.20 | : 3.50 | Methyl Cinnamate, 170 bot 70 3.75 : 4.00 Ambergris, gray, brs | | | 28.00 | |
| GITRONELLOL. 1 m bot m | | : 12.00 | Methyl Heptenone, 1 h bot h 8.00 : 8.25 Balsam Copaiba, Para, 80 h | | .23 : | ,25 | |
| | 8.00 | | Methyl Paracresol, 1 h bot h 8.00 : 9.00 South American, 80 h | | .27 | | |
| Citronellyl Acetate, 1 m bot m | 18.00 | : 14.00 | Methyl Phenylacetate, 5lb bot., lb 12.00 : 14.00 Balsam Peru, 120lb cases, | | .00 | | |
| COUMARIN, 25Th cans Ib | 8.85 | : 4.00 | D.1 m.1 | | .00 | | |
| DIETHYL PHTHALATE, 25 m cams m | .50 | : .60 | Bearing Character Characte | | .15 | | |
| 1000 m drg | .50 | : .55 | Contamen 19 hot | | .00 | | |
| Diphenyloxide, 25 lb tins lb | .85 | : .90 | OUR Cases | | .0436 | | |
| Ethyl Acetate, pure, 5 m botm | .45 | : .50 | Second Hands ID .44 : .45 Cherry Laurel Water, 5 gal | | .15 | 1.25 | |
| Ethyl Benzoate, 5 lb bot | 1.85 | : 2.00 | Mirbane, rect., 1000 m drumsm .121/2: .14 Civet Abyssin, horns | | 1.75 | 3.75 | |
| | 2.00 | : 2.25 | Mark Ambanda 19 anna 9 18 00 . 10 00 Circs Augusti, mortanistic | | | 8.00 | |
| Ethyl Butyrate, 5 m bot m | | | Music Ketone 1 D cars D 15.00 : 16.00 | | : | | |
| Ethyl Caproste, 1 h both | 3.25 | : 3.50 | Musk Xylene, 5 lb cans lb 4.00 : 4.50 Lanolin hydrous, 350 lb bb | dsIb | .21 : | .22 | |
| Ethyl Cinnamate, 1 lb bot lb | 3.75 | : 4.00 | Nerolin, 170 cans | D | .23 : | .24 | |
| Ethyl Formate, 5 b bot b | 2.00 | : 2.10 | Oenanthic Ether, 100%, 1 D bot, D 2.25 : 3.00 Musk pods, Cabardine, tin | w oz 16 | .00 : | 17.00 | |
| Ethyl-methyl Paracresol, 1 lb bot. lb | 8.25 | : 3.50 | Oenanthic Ether, 5 D bot D 1.25 : 1.50 Tonquin, time | | | 25.00 | |
| Ethyl Propionate, 1 h bot h | 2.25 | : 2.50 | Contro Cabaudina tina | | | 26.00 | |
| Ethyl Valerate, 5 lb bot lb | 4.50 | : 4.75 | Totalylacetatoenyon, Dom., | | | 38.00 | |
| £thyl Salicylate, 5 h bot h | 3.25 | : 3.50 | I D DOG D 0.00 : 10.00 Complete Can Assessed | | .00 . | . 00.00 | |
| Formic Ether, See Ethyl Formate | | | 1 imported 10 10.00 : 12.00] | | | | |
| Geranyl Acetate, 1 lb bot lb | 6.50 | : 7.00 | Phenylacetic Acid, 1 h bot h 3.00 : 3.25 Orris Rt. Flor., powd. bbls. | | .09 : | | |
| Geranyl Butyrate, 1 h bot h | | : 13.50 | l Verona, DDIX, | ID . | .08 : | | |
| Geranyl Formate, 1 lb bot lb | 12.00 | : 12.50 | Phenyl Diacetate, 10s. bot 0s 3.25 : 3.50 Petrolatum, snow white,350 M | b bbls. Ib | .121/2: | .13 | |
| Aydroxycitronellal, 11b bot 1b | 15.00 | : 18.00 | PHENYLETHYLALCOHOL dom., - Light Amber, 350 lb bb | da 10 | .04%: | .05 | |
| Heliotropin, dom., 10 h bot h | 1.85 | : 2.00 | 1 m bot m 8.00 : 10.00 Rice Starch, 140 m bes | | .09 : | .10 | |
| Imported | 2.50 | : 2.75 | Imported | | .00 | 1.25 | |
| (Indol. CP. 1oz. botoz | | : 6.50 | | | .30 | .35 | |
| Ionone, 1 lb bot | 5.00 | : 9.00 | Tanadamood dalphy pondry b | | | | |
| Alpha | | : 12.00 | | | | 55.00 | |
| | 9.00 | : 11.00 | | | .00 : | | |
| Methyl | | | The state of the s | | | 45.00 | |
| mount | 11.00 | : 15.00 | Phenylpropylalcohol, 1 h bot h 15.00 : 16.00 Tale, domestic ref., 100 h | Dags ton 20. | .00 : | 30.00 | |

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ALCOHOL—Denatured, 100 bbls., C. Esteva,
Arecibo

ALOES—6 cs., Nickells Rowland Co., London; 38 cs., De Sola Bros. & Pardo, Curacao
ALUMINUM—Hydrate, 439 bgs., R. W.
Greeff & Co., Rotterdam; Sulfate, 49 cks.,
A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; 9 cks.,
Order, Hamburg
AMMONIUM—Carbonate, 20 cks., J. C. Wiarda & Co., Liverpool; 10 kgs., 6 csks.,
McKesson & Robbins, Liverpool; 2 cks.,
Order, Liverpool
ANTIMONY—Oxide, 250 bgs., Order, Hamburg
ARGOLS—107 cks., Tartar Chem. Wks., Naples
ARSENIC—220 cs., Irving Bk-Columbia Trust
Co., Melbourne; 96 cks., Amer. Exp. Co.,
Rotterdam; 50 cks., Schulz & Ruckgaber,
Rotterdam; 50 cks., Schulz & Ruckgaber,
Rotterdam; 60 cks., Schulz & Ruckgaber,
Rotterdam; 60 cks., Order, Antwerp; 111
cks., Irving Bank, Antwerp; 243 cks., Order,
Antwerp; 245 bbls., Amer. Smelt. & Ref.
Co., Tampico; Metallic, 25 cks., Pfaltz &
Bauer, Hamburg; Oxide, 190 cs., Wah Chang
Trdg. Corp., Shanghai
AURINE—5 cks., Fezandie & Sperrle, Liverpool
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Libertad; 6 cs., G. Lueders & Co., La
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64 cs., Order, Para; Tolu, 20 cs., Ultramares
Ccrp., Puerto Colombia
BARIUM—Chloride, 88 bbls., Meteor Products
Co., Hamburg
BARK—10 bls., McLaughlin Gormley & King,
Hamburg; 5 bgs., Lehn & Fink, Inc., Hamburg;
Pine, 1 bg., W. Balladur, Smyrna
BARYTES—Chloride, 20 bgs., A. Klipstein
& Co., Hamburg
BAY RUM—50 bbls., S. Alban, San Juan
BLEACHING POWDER—75 cs., H. Kohnstamm, Liverpool
CALCIUM—Arsenate, 1 drum, Pfaltz & Bauer,
Hamburg; Chloride, 80 drs., Roessler &
Hasslacher Chem. Co., Hamburg; 26/ drs.,
E. Suter Co., Hamburg; 26/ drs.,
E. Suter Co., Hamburg; 26/ drs.,
CARBOLIC—Solid, 134 kgs., Order, Liverpool
CASEIN—417 bgs., Nat. City Bk., Buenos
Aires; 250 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires; 360
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CHALK—1,000 bgs., Bankers Trust Co., Antwerp; 500 bgs., Order, Co., Antwerp; 25
bgs., Irving Bk.-Columbia Trust Co., Antwerp; 500 bgs., Co., Antwerp; 250 bgs., Order, Antwerp; 500 bgs., Co., Antwerp; 500 bgs., Co., Antwerp; 250 bgs., Order, Antwerp; 500 bgs., Co., Antwerp; 500 bgs., Recibard Coulston O., Rotterdam; 3 bbls., Recichard Coulston, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—9 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher
Chem. Co., Rotterdam; 5 cs., Pfaltz & Bauer,
Bremen; 84 drs., J. W. Hampton, Jr. & Co.,
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Wks., Hamburg; Chloride, 184 drs., Innis
Speiden & Co., Hamburg; 224 bgs., A.
Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 42 cks., Order,
Hamburg; Nitrate, 10 cs., Pfaltz & Bauer,
Bremen MANGANESE—Chloride, 50 bbls., Pfaltz & Bauer. Hamburg

MANNA-4 cs., Order, Palermo
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Corp. of Amer., Hamburg
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cks., Niger Co., Koko; 1 ck., African
Michael Lewis Co., Forcalos; 80 cks., W.
A. Leaman, Dagos; 73 cks., Grace Bros.,
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6 cks., Polaks Frutal Works, Rotterdam; 7
cs., Roure Bertrand Fils, Southampton;
Angelica, 1 cse., Dodge & Olcott, Rotterdam; Bergamot, 100 cs., G. Lueders & Co.,
Messina; 65 cs., Order, Messina; 25 cs.,
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Manchester; 1 cse., So. Cotton Oil Co.,
Manchester; Fusel, 33 bxs., Order, Buenos

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PIASSAVA—78 bls., F. H. Cone & Co., Antwerp
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Chem. Co., Hamburg; 6 cks., A. Klipstein
& Co., Hamburg; Caustic, 150 drs., Peters
White & Co., Hamburg; 2,000 bgs., Mech.
& Metals Nat. Bank. Hamburg; 2,000 bgs., Mech.
& Metals Nat. Bank. Hamburg; 700 cks.,
Chem. Elect. Met. Prod. Co., Antwerp;
Muriate, 2000 bgs., Potash Imp. Corp. of
Amer., Hamburg; 2,812 bgs., Societe Comm'l
Des Potasses D'Alsace, Antwerp; Prussiate,
18 cts., C. Tennant Sons & Co., Liverpool:
Sulfate, 6,000 bgs., Potash Imp. Corp. of
Amer., Hamburg
PYRIDINE—3 drs., Industrial Chem. Co.,
Antwerp; 6 drs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Hamburg; 10 drs., Lunham & Reeve, Rotterdam
QUICKSILVER—30 flasks, G. Ramos, Tampico
DINNINE—3 cs. R. W. Greeff & Co., Ret.

QUININE—3 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam; 11 cs., Mallinckrodt Chem. Wks., Rotterdam; 4 cs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co.,

QUINOIDINE-13 cs., 77 drs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam

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Anon, Genoa

ROOTS—17 bls., Amer. Exp. Co., Trieste; 5 bls., Order, Trieste; 34 bgs., Anderson Hillier & Co., Hamburg; Bordane, 30 bls., Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger, Antwerp; Canagria, 330 bgs., P. H. Petry & Co., Tampico; 28 bls., Order, Tampico; Ipecac, 14 bgs., De Lima Correa & Cortissox, So. Pac. Ports; 7 bls., Hollinghurst & Co., Panama; 3 bls., Nickells Rowland Co., London; 5 bgs., Naka City Bk., Bahia; Licorice, 37 bls., P. H. Petry & Co., Smyrna; 8 bls., 118 bgs., Order, Smyrna; Orris, 56 bgs., Order, Leghorn; Sarsaparilla, 9 bls., O. Gerdan Co., Cristobal; 30 bls., D. L. Bretzfelder Bros., Tampico; 48 bls., Order, Tampico; Valerlan, 37 bls., Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger, Antwerp SAFFRON—3 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Havre

SAL AMMONIAC-74 bbls., J. Munroe & Co., Hamburg

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SEEDS—20 bgs., A. Stallmann & Co., Hamburg; 46 bgs., J. Powell & Co., Hamburg; 46 bgs., J. Powell & Co., Hamburg; 34 bgs., McLaughlin Gormley & King, Hamburg; 27 bgs., Anderson, Hilliar Co., Hamburg; 28 bgs., Anderson, Hilliar Co., Hamburg; 28 bgs., Anderson, Hilliar Co., Hamburg; Alfalfa, 748 bgs., Mech. & Metals Nat. Bk., Buenos Aires; 1,277 bgs., Order, Ruenos Aires; Annatto, 3 bgs., Order, Mayaguez; 6 pkts., D. Steengrafe, Ponce; 1 bg., J. Victori Co., Mayaguez; 7 bgs., D. Steengrafe, Aguadilla; Barley, Caustic, 373 bgs., Selma Merc. Corp., La Guayra; Caraway, 19 bls., Holland Amer. Co., Rotterdam; Castor, 4,900 bgs., Order, Dunedin; Flax, 34,903 bgs., Order, Buneos Aires; Millet, 150 bgs., Order, Hamburg; Mustard, 600 bgs., Order, Catania; 100 bgs., Materne & Hess, Rotterdam; 150 bgs., Materne & Hess, Rotterdam; 150 bgs., Materne & Hess, Rotterdam; 150 bgs., A. Catz Amer. Co., Rotterdam; 160 bgs., Catz Amer. Co., Rotterdam; 170 bgs., Catz Ame

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SHELLAC—50 cs., 50 bgs., Doherr Grimm & Co., London; 500 bgs., Order, London; 50 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta; 300 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 30 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 16 cs., C. F. Gerlach, Rotterdam; Button Lac, 50 bgs., Order, Calcutta; Garnet Lac, 70 bgs., Irving Bk. Columbia Trust Co., Hamburg; 25 cs.. Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co., Hamburg; 76 bgs., Irving Bk., Hamburg; Seed Lac, 345 bgs., Order, Calcutta

SILVER—Sulfide, 15 cs., Watson Geach Co., Antofagasta; 3 cs., Markt Schaffer Co., Callao

Antofagasta; 3 cs., Markt Schaffer Co., Callao
SOAP—15 cs., Order, Manila
SODIUM SALTS—Bicarbonate, 10 bbls., T.
Kaplan, Hamburg: Caustic, 829 drs., A.
Klipstein & Co., Hamburg: Cyanide, 1,357
cs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Hamburg Cyanide, 10 cs., Order, Liverpool;
Hydrosulfite, 160 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt
Co., Rotterdam; Hyposulfite, 100 cks., Order,
Hamburg; Nitrate, 14,226 bgs., W. R. Grace
& Co., Iquique; 14,477 bgs., Wessel Duval &
Co., Mejillones; 2,791 bgs., A. Gibbs &
Co., Mejillones; Nitrite, 222 cks., Order,
Hamburg: Prussiate, 17 cks., Order, Liverpool; 21 cks., Meteor Prod. Co., Rotterdam;
41 cks., Order, Rotterdam; Silicate, 3 cks.,
Pike Mig. Co., Glasgow; Sulfide, 156 drs.,
E. M. Sergeant & Co., Antwerp; 159 drs.,
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VALONIA—334 bgs., Order, Smyrna VITRIOL GREEN—192 bbls., Order, Ham-

VITRIOL GREEN—192 bbls., Order, Hamburg
WAX—32 bgs., Order, Constantinople; Bees,
50 bgs., L. Luxardo Co., Valparaiso; 9
bls., G. Preston. San Juan; 3 bgs., D.
Steengrafe, Aguadilla; 52 cs., W. Schall &
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WOODFLOUR—418 bgs., Interntl. Accept.
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IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE
CHROME ORE, 1.84: tons, E. J. Lavino &
Co., American Prince, Beira; 658 tons, E.
J. Lavino & Co., American Prince, Beira
CLAY-70 casks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—8,250 tons, Bethlehem
Steel Company, Orangemoor, Rio de Janeiro;
1.500 tons, United States Steel Products
Co., Lahore, Calcutta
PAINTS—4 cases, F. H. Shallus Co., Burgerdijk, Rotterdam; 10 cases, Funess-Withy & Co., Ltd., Burgerdijk, Rotterdam;
11 cases, Furness-Withy & Co., Ltd., Burgerdijk, Rotterdam;
Co., States Co., Ltd., Burgerdijk, Rotterdam;
12 cases, Furness-Withy & Co., Ltd., Burgerdijk, Rotterdam;
Co., Cases Co., C

terdam SEED—Poppy, 100 bags, McCormick & Co., Burgerdiik, Rotterdam; Blue Poppy, 100 bags, W. H. Masson, Burgerdiik, Rotterdam: Lurerne, 112 bags, to order, West Elcasco. Marseilles; Red Clover, 100 bags, 22,000 lbs., to order, West Elcasco, Marseilles

STEATITE-14 bbls., 7,000 lbs., F. H. Shallus Co., West Elcasco, Marseilles

Soda is not produced in Sweden, but is imported as raw or calcined soda. It is crystallized, however, at Swedish works for household purposes in the form of crystal soda.

Oil of bitter almonds (acid free) has remarkable antiseptic and curative action in inflammations of the nose and throat, according to G. d'Alfonso, writing in the "Italian Essential Oil Review."

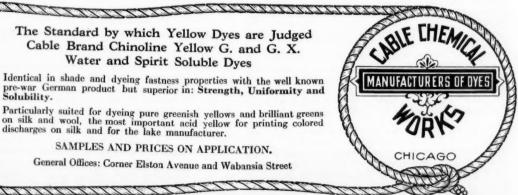
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November

CHEMICAL PLANTS MOVING TO NEW JERSEY

A conference of representatives of the chemical industry of New York and the Committee on Regional Plan of the Russell Sage Foundation, held on Tuesday, Feb. 5, heard a report by Dr. Mabel Newcomber, associate professor of economies at Vassar College, on a survey made recently of the chemical plants in New York City and vicinity. Dr. Newcomber said the trend was toward Northern New Jersey. The doctor added:

"The number of chemical plants in New York and its environs has more than doubled and the number of employees has nearly trebled since 1910. The most rapidly growing branches of the industry are heavy chemicals, explosives and toilet preparations, all of which have at least quadrupled their number of employees since 1910. The larger chemical plants are seeking cheaper and less densely populated land. Only 27 per cent of the Manhattan plants in 1922 were on land assessed at more than \$1,000 per front foot as compared with 46 per cent in 1912.

"Heavy chemical plants have increased twenty-five times as fast in New Jersey as in the Brooklyn-Queens district since 1900. In Brooklyn and Queens fine chemicals, soap, and toilet preparations increased 521 per cent, while heavy chemicals increased less than 10 per cent."

AIR REDUCTION EARNS \$15 A SHARE

Air Reduction Co., which has called for redemption approximately \$1,000,000 outstanding 7 per cent convertible debentures April 1 at 105, will completely wipe out its funded debt, which stood at \$2,000,000 a year ago. This has been accomplished in spite of steady plant expansion, mainly by the conversion of the notes into common stock as its market price advanced, reflecting the increased earnings shown last year. On Tuesday it reached a new high of 811/2, up 141/2 points from the December low. Calling of these notes will leave the common the only capital obligation of the company since there are no other bonds or preferred stock. There are no bank loans and a year ago total accounts payable were only \$259,507 against \$1,062,581 cash. Inasmuch as 1923 was the best year in the company's history, working capital has no doubt since been greatly improved.

Earnings on the common in 1923 after depreciation and ample reserves used to pay for expansion will be about \$15 a share on the 173,186 shares of common. Conversion of debentures will increase the number of shares of common outstanding. Earnings for nine months were \$1,973,374, or \$11.39 a share, against \$604,933, or \$3.95 a share, in the 1922 period. Profits shown would be even more notable were it not for the large reserves set up which, last year, were in excess of \$1,000,000.

Robert P. Greer, manager-director of Pacific Ammonia & Chemical Co., Seattle, Wash., is seeking to arrange a contract with the Municipal Power Plant of that city which will permit the erection of a nitrogen plant to cost \$200,000. The new plant would be operated under the name of Pacific Nitrogen Co.

The recent action of the board of directors of United States Steel Corp. in doubling the extra dividend and the report of better earnings during the last quarter of 1923 than for any quarter since the war boom, caused rapid and exciting trading and a spirit of speculation in the stock market.

ALSACE POTASH OUTPUT LARGER

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Paris, Jan. 25—The Alsatian potash industry is busy turning out the remainder of the 1923 orders. The new contracts for 1924 show a preference for 20-22 per cent sylvinite. Sulfate of potassium is slack but chloride of potassium is in fair demand and orders are above last year's quantities. The mines have largely increased their output and the November figures 1923 compare very favorably with those during the same month 1922 and 1921.

| 1922 | 1921 |
|-------------|--|
| 36,964 | 10,290 |
| 25,607 | 10,797 |
| 5,430 | 3,679 |
| 13,479 | 4,936 |
| per unit of | K,O |
| | Francs |
| | . 0.43 |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | 36,964 25,607 5,430 13,479 per unit of |

IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO

Imports at San Francisco for the week ending Jan. 26 included the following: On steamer West Camargo, from Bahia, to order 1,000,682 pounds of crushed glue bones, in bulk, and 1,724 bags linseed. On steamer Tahiti, from Washington, to order 10 cases kauri gum; from Raratonga, to Wightman & Crane 1,240 gunnies copra, and to Atkins, Kroll & Co. 1,100 gunnies copra; from Papeete, to Atkins, Kroll & Co. 3,542 gunnies copra, to order 556 gunnies copra and 5 cases vanilla beans; to Williams, Dimond & Co. 56 cases vanilla beans; to O'Connor, Harrison & Co. 1 case vanilla beans; to Kidder, Peabody & Co. 2,080 gunnies copra; to Buck & Stoddard 4,176 gunnies copra; and to order 1,157 gunnies copra. On steamer Elveric, from Buenos Aires, to order 1,595 bags dried blood and 1,538 bags tankage and to Western Meat Co. 3,082 bags tankage. On steamer Buenos Aires, from Stockholm, to Balfour. Guthrie & Co. 500 drums cyanide.

NO CHANGES IN DYE IMPORT RULES (Special to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—No changes will be made in the dye import regulations as the result of the conference held here recently, according to reports. While domestic dye manufacturers and the importers seemed to feel that some changes should be made, officials of the Customs Service do not seem to think that anything was brought up at the conference, that would lead them to change their minds.

Judgments have been filed in the county clerk's office New York county, as follows; B. Crystal & Son, Inc., against Bernard Glick for \$140; Joint Stock Company of Volgakama Oil and Chemical Factory against the National City Bank for \$8,539; American Drug Syndicate against Solomon Greenspan for \$31.88; Twin City Shellac Co. against Cornelius Jensen for \$208.84; Toch Bros., Inc., against Harry Kollonger for \$728.11.

Cornell University recently dedicated its new Baker Laboratory of Chemistry with ceremonies attended by representatives of the various divisions of the university.

National Lead Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 13/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 21.

GERMANY CHANGES IMPORT LICENSE RULE

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Germany has removed the import license restrictions from iodine, raw potash, tartar, opium, aloes, and other plant and fruit juices for medicinal purposes; dyewoods and dyewood extracts, camphor, casein, creosote, and agar agar.

The restriction also has been removed from importation of turpentine and other hard and soft resins and gums, and cinchona bark. The entire list from which the license requirement has been lifted totals several hundred commodities, according to Trade Commissioner F. W. Allport, at Berlin. This is the first material relaxation of the German import license regime which has been in operation for several years.

Prof. Richard Gottheil of Columbia University in a letter to the "New York Times" concerning the proposal of the German Colonial Society that all Germany's colonies be returned in exchange for the remedy for sleeping sickness, says: "Are there not enough Germans, and enough of Germany's friends in this country, to advise her of the effect which such action on her part will have on opinion here and elsewhere?" The German-Americans wish the good of their place of origin, but surely they realize that this must be spiritual as well as material."

The new American Museum of Safety was opened, last week, at 120 E. 28th st. The museum is to be conducted in co-operation with the New York State Department of Labor and will continue functioning as an institution where employers may acquaint themselves with the means of protecting the life and health of workers. Arthur Williams is president of the museum, James Speyer, treasurer and A. A. Hopkins, the director.

C. Randall Hammond, formerly connected with the sales organizations of New York and Philadelphia chemical companies, is now operating for his own account in Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Hammond is acting as sales representative in the Southern territory for several manufacturers of chemicals, flavoring materials, essential oils, and alcohol. His office is at 35 Trinity ave., Atlanta.

Dr. Henry Carmichael, analytical and consulting chemist and former professor at Bowdoin College, died at his home at Malden, Mass., last week, Dr. Carmichael was graduated from Amherst College and continued his studies at the University of Goettingen, Germany, where he received the degree of doctor of philosophy. He was 78 years old.

Of Interest in the Trade

The Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation recently negotiated a deal for 10,000 tons of acid phosphate to be distributed to farmers throughout the state.

Judge F. H. Gary, chairman of the board of United States Steel Corporation, will sail early in February for a two months' trip to South America. He will visit Panama, Lima, Valparaiso, Santiago, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro.

Manufacturing rights for Harbas, a miscible red oil sinsecticide and fungicide, used in New Zealand and Australia since 1909 with reported success in certain types of lice and scale, are now being offered in the United States by Dilsizian, Inc., New York.

Robert Armistead Woolridge, founder of Woolridge Fertilizer Co., died Jan. 23 at his home in Baltimore. He was born 80 years ago in Chesterfield County, Virginia, and served in the Confederate Army. In 1876 he went to Baltimore, where he organized the corporation of which he was president until his retirement a few years ago.

C. Wilbur Miller, president of Davison Chemical Co., who was taken ill in New York while on a business trip, and who was taken to a hospital in Baltimore, is now resting at his home in Worthington Valley, Baltimore County. He is making rapid progress toward complete recovery.

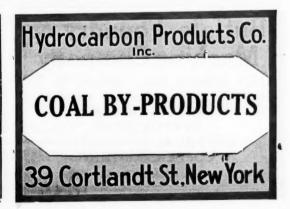
A review of the du Pont Company's relations with its employees shows that it paid \$298,979 in pensions during 1923 and that it carried under its group insurance plan \$14,623,400 of insurance on 10,835 employees, or an average of \$1,349 per person. A total of seventy-two death and disability claims was paid during the year 1923, aggregating \$100,900. Of the 12,037 stock-holders of the company, 3,028 are employees.

Exports of tapioca flour from the Netherlands East Indies for 1921 amounted to 62,449 metric tons. In 1922 shipments increased to 63,374 metric tons. The United States received the greatest amount, having imported 18,027 metric tons in 1921 and 31,018 in 1922.

The East Bay Club, American Association of Engineers, has been organized at Oakland, an east-bay suburb of San Francisco, Cal., and the first meeting was held on the evening of January 24. The membership of the club is made up of chemical, mechanical, civil and electrical engineers.

Industrial Chemicals

Big buyers of chemicals in the textile, paper, soap, leather, metal, glass, rubber and other great chemical consuming industries read DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS because its market reports and New York spot quotations are prompt, unbiassed and accurate. When these big industrial consumers look at this paper they have buying in mind. Does this suggest anything to makers and sellers of industrial chemicals? Our advertising rates sent upon application.



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Rate—All classifications, \$1.00 an issue for 20 words or less, additional words, 5c each, per issue.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SPACE TO LET—In heavy chemical zone at Elizabeth, manufacturing space at 40c per ft., 12,000 square feet. All or part available. Railroad siding on central. Box 585, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALES AGENCY—Established sales agent in Boston with a live efficient organization covering mills and factories throughout New England will add one or two lines of established chemical manufacturers. Warehouse and credit facilities are exceptional and sales record bears strictest scrutiny. Box 592, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

IMPORTED CHEMICALS—Well and favorably known importer established since 1906 with direct connections to manufacturers abroad wants to establish agents for sale with warehouse stocks in Southern and Middle Western cities. High class proposition for a reliable energetic man with established trade following. Address, Opportunity, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

HELP—If you make any medicinal specialties you will be interested in our service to increase sales through drug trade or physicians. We are in a position now to take on a few more accounts and offer a complete nation-wide sales, mail and advertising campaign to selected manufacturers. Our charges based on our results for you. Box 595, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

LARGE MANUFACTURING and selling corporation wants well connected Southern agent or representative with headquarters in Atlanta or Chattanooga, to sell on commission, a line of heavy chemicals, dyestuffs, sizing and finishing materials, soluble oils, etc. Only responsible and well connected applicants considered. Give complete data in first letters. Box 580, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

ADVERTISING—If you desire to have your Want Ad read by people in the trade, try this page. While the average newspaper is about one or two per cent effective as far as chemical wants are concerned, this page is read 100% by makers, sellers, and buvers of chemicals, drugs, and allied products. Five cents per word—one dollar minimum.

SELLING AGENCIES exist because they are economical. Consult us and learn how to reduce your selling overhead. Pay us only when we do something for you. Industrial Chemicals. Box 553, DRUG & CHEMICAL WARRETS.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

EXPORT FIRM desires services of young aggressive salesman with \$5,000 to \$10,000 capital, familiar with chemical products going to Japan. We do not want money—we do want efficient services backed by money for which we offer a substantial interest in the business. Box 551, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WE HAVE an excellent business. It's growing and we need help. A small amount of capital with the services of an active, intelligent young man with experience in the selling of nne and pharmaceutical chemicals will help both us and you. Box 552, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS MAN with A PRACTICAL BUSINESS MAN with a chemical education is looking for a better opportunity. He is now assistant sales and New York office manager of a national known chemical company. He is young, has initiative, a pleasing personality and appearance. He has well-balanced experience in engineering, manufacturing, buying and selling. He is of value to a concern in need of some improvement in organization or methods of getting and handling business. He has keen analytical ability, a vivid constructive imagination and best of all, good business judgment. Box 596, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALES AGENCY—Experienced and reliable sales agent, in New York, desires to add the products of one or two American manufacturers to his list of clients in the fine chemical, alkaloid, and pharmaceutical specialty fields. Box 598, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

BUYING SERVICE—Do you want the services of a thoroughly reliable man to make your purchases in the New York market? If so, I am confident I can serve you well and save money for you in your buying. Let me tell you how and why. Address Broker, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CHEMIST—Young German of highest variety of technical and scientific training, Ph.D. degree, and who has had four years working experience in factory laboratory seeks a connection with an American manufacturer of coal-tar chemicals. Willing to work hard and honestly for little salary. Box 589, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SALESMAN—Technical training, experience selling heavy chemicals, knowledge of domestic and imported chemicals, desires connection, will travel. Box 582, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMAN with four years practical and successful work among buyers in New York and northern New Jersey will be open for engagement March first. Severing present connection on own initiative and seeks opportunity to demonstrate sales ability with a reward to be based upon sales record. Box 591, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMAN—Six years selling to New England textile mills—specialist in industrial soaps—familiar with colors and sizings wants to move to Southern territory because of poor health of wife. Has produced record business and can furnish highest references from present employers as to industry, ability, and honesty. Address Box 594, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

A MAN who controls the job you want is most apt to be a regular reader of this column. For real positions in the chemical, drug, dye, oil and allied fields no medium brings better results than these Wants and Offers—5c a

EXPERIENCE—5 years selling dye intermediates, young, aggressive and ambitious. Desires connection with large organization. Box 549, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

YOUNG MAN, married, age 28, practical knowledge of chemistry—several years plant experience—desires opportunity with sales force of company selling heavy industrial chemicals. Box 556, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

MORE EXPERIENCE is desired by a buyer, 6 years experience with one of largest chemical manufacturing concerns. Still employed Desires opportunity selling heavy n ine chemicals or both. 30 years old, unmarried, best of references. Box 559, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

TRAFFIC MAN-4 years with large chemical company-familiar with chemical freight classifications and problems. Can take executive charge of your traffic department. Box 550, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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Cotton Dryers, Sargent make, complete with mixing pickers, washers, rolls, concentrators, feeders, coils and fittings. 20

Write for specifications and prices

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OPPORTUNITY for young man, having practical experience in the uses and applications of textile and leather softeners, sizes, and finishes, and able to introduce these, and satisfactorily demonstrate in the mill. One with sales ability and known to the consumers, and having knowledge of the manufacture of these products, will be given the preference. Reply fully, stating experience in detail, salary desired, reference, etc. Box 581, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

OFFICE MAN familiar with telephone and correspondence and with practical experience in industrial chemicals wanted by an established importer. Kindly give full particulars as to experience, nationality, and salary, Box SS, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMAN WANTED by a firm representing well-known manufacturers of alkalies and other industrial chemicals in the metropolitan district. Box 590, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED—An experienced man for the sale of foreign and domestic Drugs, Essential Oils, Vanilla Beans, etc., preferably one with broker's experience. Salary and commission. Box 583, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

DRUG & SPECIALITY SALESMAN—Keen, aggressive, of proven ability, having acquaintance with the drug and allied trade, to connect with an organization established eighteen years, very prominent in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, package line and specialties; an opportunity offering unusual attraction; commissions paid weekly. This connection for salesmen outside of Greater New York. Write us about your qualifications. Corona Chemical Company, Inc., 43-45 Wooster St., New York.

HELP WANTED

DETAIL MAN—Pharmaceutical house requires the services of a high grade detail man in the Ohio, Michigan and Indiana territories. Must have the education and address to call successfully on the best physicians. Only a really high type of individual can fit into our organization; but we can offer such a man a real opportunity. Box 588, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

FOR SALE—Oxalic Acid in kegs. Box 597 DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED—All sorts of patent medicines and toilet preparations. When you take your inventory is the time to clean out your deat stock. I have a ready market for all brands and specialties and am ready to offer highest spot cash. Send me your list. Box 561, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CLOSING OUT a line of chemicals, bottles and fixtures much below the market price at once. Taka Chemical Company, 491 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—50 tons Glaubers Salts in bags, prompt shipment from abroad, and Salfate of Ammonia guaranteed 25%, shipment from England. Adolph Hirsh & Sons, 50 John St., New York. John 1324.

WANTED—Medicinal and hospital supplies. Send list with best cash price. Box 599, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

PLANT EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE—50 carboys of 20° Nitric Acid; 60—72 liter pyrex glass flasks; 11—8,000 gallon fuel oil storage tanks; 5—10,000 gallon fuel oil storage tanks. Box 584, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

PLANT EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE—250 acid carboys—half of them never used—all in very good condition, Box 593, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED—Drums in good condition in any quantity for spot cash, Address, Jersey, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

TWO RUBBER LINED centrifuges for sale, 40" and 42", inter-driven, in first class condition. Box 586, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

VACUUM STILLS, 6-75 gallon copper stills, perfect condition. Used less than 6 months. Box 555, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CENTRIFUGALS, 3 Tolhurst extractors, motor driven center slung type. 72 inch baskets. Located near New York. See them before buying. Box 557, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

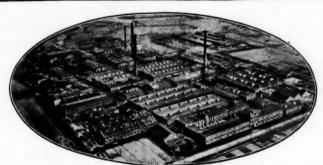
FOR SALE, Air dryers, steam-heated, for chemicals. 3 ft. 6 in. diam., 25 and 30 ft. long. Former government equipment at real bargains. Box 554, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FOR SALE—Several large and small steam and belt driven air compressors complete equipment, also an assortment of open and closed steel tanks. F. William Stocker, Hoboken, N. J.

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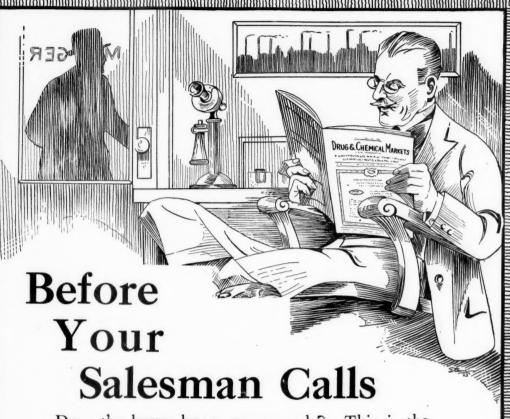
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| Buffalo Foundry & Machine Co |
| Cable Chemical Works455 |
| C. W. Campbell Co |
| John Campbell & Co |
| Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corp |
| Central Dyestuff & Chemical Co |
| Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corp. .351 Carus Chemical Co. .385 Central Dyestuff & Chemical Co. .447 Chemical Trade Journal .460 Chemical Works "Naarden" .47 Chilean Nitrate Committee .383 |
| Chemical Works "Naarden" 447 Chilean Nitrate Committee 383 |
| Antoine Chiris Co |
| Church & Dwight444 |
| The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. 431 The Cleveland Cooperage Co. 242 |
| The Cleveland Cooperage Co |
| Darco Sales Corp448 |
| Delphi Products, Inc |
| The Creveland Coolerage Co. 242 |
| |
| The Dow Chemical Co |
| E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co, |
| E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Lithopone, Pigments & Heavy Chemical Div |
| Due Products & Chemical Co |
| Eastman Kodak Co |
| Eastman Kodak Co. 66 Electro Bleaching Gas Co. 43 B. G. Feinberg 445 |
| E. Fougera & Co443 |
| The Fries & Fries Co |
| Fritzsche Bros |
| Fritzsche Bros. 460 General Chemical Co. 426, 432 W. F. George Chemicals, Inc. 434 |
| Grasselli Chemical Co |
| William S. Gray & Co |
| Harshaw Fuller & Goodwin Co434 |
| The Heller & Merz Co |
| Hydrocarbon Prode Co |
| W. F. George Chemicals, Inc. 44 Grasselli Chemical Co. 45 William S. Gray & Co. 15 W. W. Greeff & Co. 42 Harshaw Fuller & Goodwin Co. 43 The Heller & Merz Co. 40 Hoffmann-LaRoche Chemical Works 40 Hydrocarbon Prods. Co. 45 Industrial Chemical Co. 45 Innis, Speiden & Co. 42 International Salt Co. 44 Elle Lackons & Co. 44 Elle Lackons & Co. 44 |
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| Jordan Coal Tar Products Co |
| A. Kinstein & Co |
| Magnus, Mabee & Revnard, Inc451 |
| Mallinckrodt Chemical Works |
| Mathieson Alkali Works |
| 302 |
| H. A. Metz & Co. Michivan Alkali Co |
| The Miner-Edgar Co |
| Monsanto Chemical Works |
| |
| Newport Chemical Works |
| New York Ouinine & Chemical Works |
| Norvell Chemical Corp |
| Henry W. Peabody & Co454 |
| Pfaltz & Bauer |
| D. Braman Company |
| Rhodia Chemical Co |
| Rhodia Chemical Co |
| Rohm & Haas Co |
| Seaboard Chemical Co |
| The Selden Co |
| Rohm & Haas Co. 377 C. P. Schlicke |
| Eugene Suter & Co |
| Ungerer & Co |
| Eugene Suter & Co |
| Victor Chemical Works |
| Victor & Hosken |
| Weiss & Downs |
| The White Tar Aniline Corp |
| Wing & Evans |
| Isaac Winkler & Bro. Co |
| Wishnick-Tumneer Chem. Co |
| Wolff-Alport Chem. Corp. |

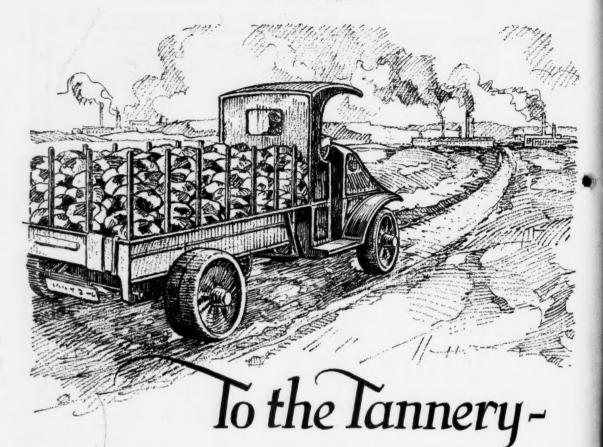


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